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ISSUE 57 // JULY 2018 // £4.99

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IMMEDIATE
MEDIA



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led to an invasion

HIDEYOSHI

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crucify Japan's Christians?



BERLIN 1945

How Germany began
to pick up the pieces



A BLAST FROM THE PAST

From seeing our newly restored anti-aircraft gun in action, to exploring the castle and tunnels – we've got lots to pack in.

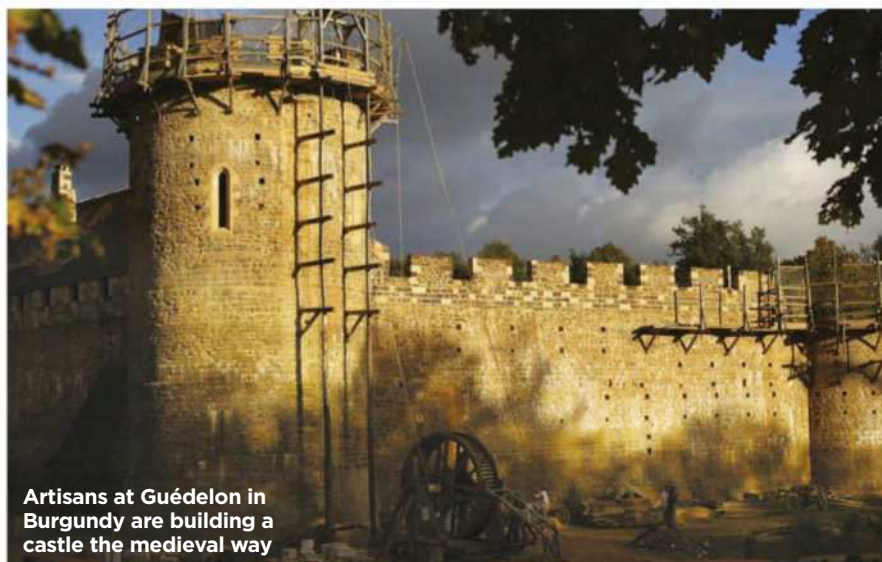


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ENGLISH HERITAGE
DOVER CASTLE

Step into England's story



Artisans at Guédelon in Burgundy are building a castle the medieval way

It's the fort that counts



It's hard to ignore a good castle. Huge things, rising up out of impressive land works – towering, powerful, impenetrable links to a past viewed through a filter of legends, **Lego models and Monty Python movies.**

For many of us, castles are the stuff of the childhood **stories that first awakened a fascination** with history.

Castles have been the setting for so many of the greatest stories in history: from the Norman invasion, through the crusades to the Hundred Years War, **the warring factions in Britain and beyond** have focused on these fortresses. So this issue, we've put together a series of features exploring their history.

Why not take your exploration of the past outside, and make it your mission to **visit as many castles as you can this summer?** Be sure to write in and tell us about your experiences, and send us your photos – we'll include a selection of the best ones in our regular **Postcards from the Past** section on page 90.

Happy reading!

Paul McGuinness
Editor

Paul

Don't miss our July issue, on sale 14 June

CONTRIBUTORS



Julian Humphrys
Julian is the Development Officer at the

Battlefields Trust, as well as being an author, guide, and complete castles connoisseur. See page 28



Gavin Mortimer
Having written a number of books on

war and sport, Gavin is the ideal author for our feature about the so-called Football War. See page 55



Priya Satia

By viewing the Industrial Revolution down the barrel of a gun, Stanford University professor Priya reveals a whole new way to view the period. See page 86

THIS MONTH WE'VE LEARNED...

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Lines in a cryptogram hurled into the crowd by condemned pirate Olivier Levasseur from the scaffold, shouting "Find my treasure, the one who may understand it." See page 75.

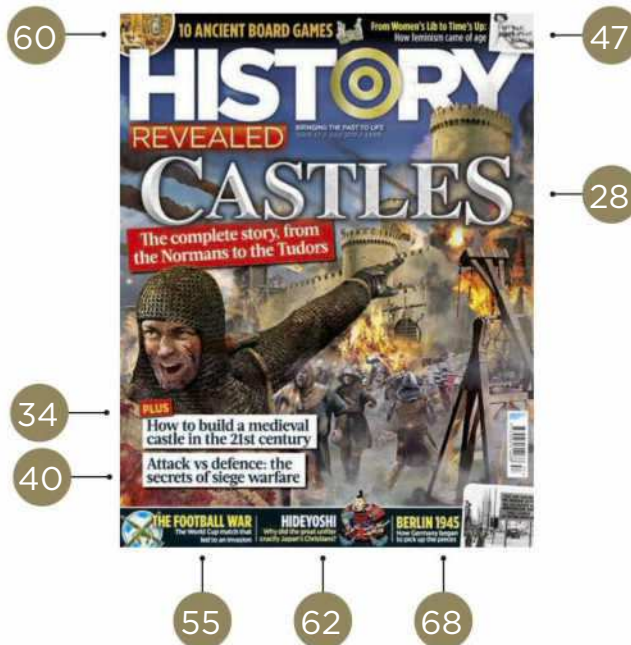
18,350

The number of Korean noses sent home by Japanese warriors in one month. They used to send home the heads of their enemies, but their ruthlessness made this impractical. See page 62.

3,000

This was the estimated total of horses killed at the Battle of Gettysburg in 1863. Rather than bury them, they were burned on pyres, the smoke from which made the local population ill. See page 20.

ON THE COVER



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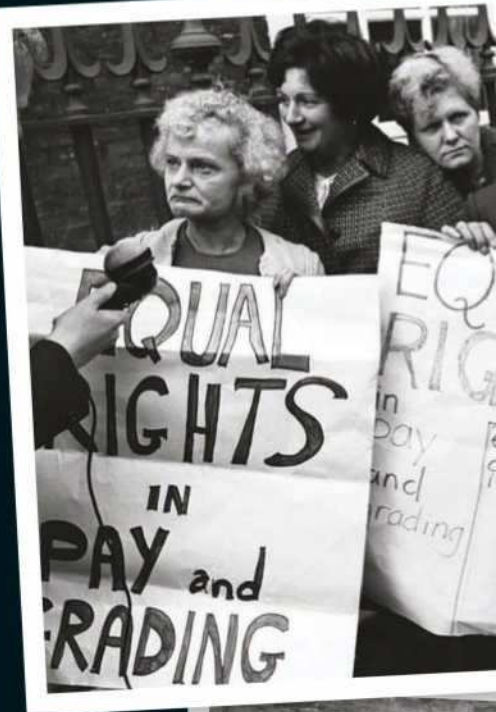
Digital versions of *History Revealed* are available for iOS, Kindle Fire, PC and Mac. Visit iTunes, Amazon or zinio.com to find out more.

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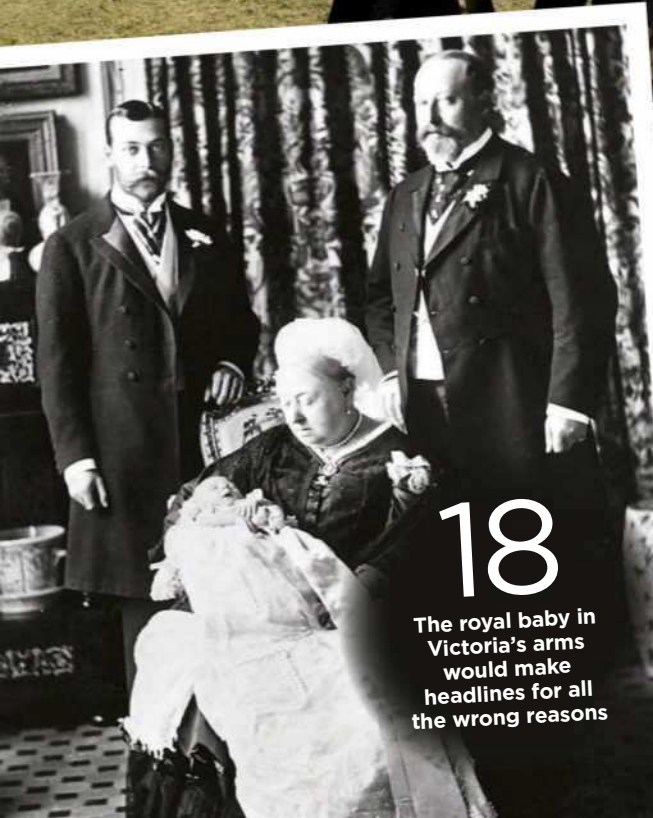
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over all Japan



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would make
headlines for all
the wrong reasons



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Revolution? Quite a
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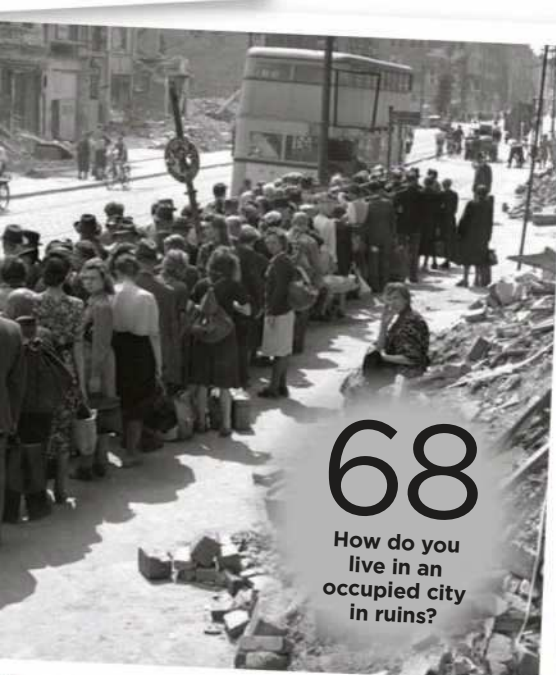
JULY 2018

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More details on our special offer on **p26**



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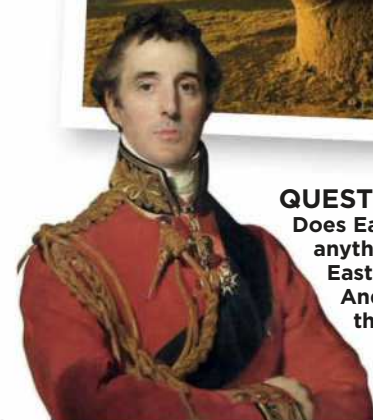
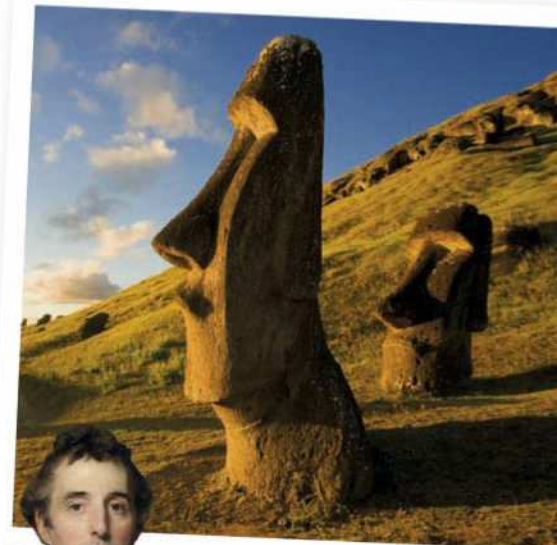
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QUESTION TIME
Does Easter have anything to do with Easter Island? And what was the weirdest thing granted to Wellington after victory at Waterloo?

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The great emblem of the medieval age

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How the Women's Lib Movement paved the way for today's feminists.....p47

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When El Salvador and Honduras vied for a place in the 1970 World Cup, the beautiful game turned ugly.....p55

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1976 PERFECTION

Elegantly poised, 14-year-old Romanian gymnast Nadia Comăneci dismounts after her 'perfect ten' uneven bars performance at the Montreal Olympic Games. This unprecedented score wasn't programmed into the scoreboard as it was assumed impossible to achieve. Therefore a score of '1.00' was displayed, leading to much confusion amongst the crowd.









1953 ON TOP OF THE WORLD

Just before midday on 29 May 1953, New Zealander Edmund Hillary and Nepalese Tenzing Norgay became the first to conquer the highest mountain in the world, Everest. They stayed on the summit for just 15 minutes. News of the success reached the UK on the day of Elizabeth II's coronation – seen by some as a good omen for the nation.

1952 LONDON'S RIVIERA

Deckchairs and sandcastles in London? These women are enjoying the British summer with their children at Tower Beach, so that their night-working husbands could sleep at home. For many Londoners, getting to the seaside was a luxury, so 1,500 tonnes of sand was brought to the Thames. The beach opened in 1934, with George V gifting it to the children of London forever – until it closed in 1971 due to pollution concerns.





NORWELL LAPLEY PRODUCTIONS LTD PRESENT

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NEIL OLIVER

THE STORY OF THE BRITISH ISLES IN 100 PLACES

Neil was born to love Great Britain. During his 20 years travelling to every corner, and whilst filming BBC TWO's 'Coast', he's fallen in love all over again. Hear in his amusing and entertaining way what it all means to him, and why we need to cherish and celebrate our wonderful countries.

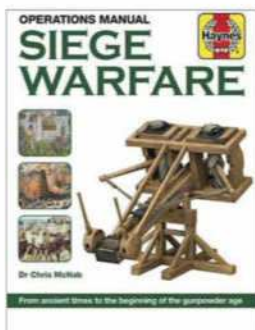
TOUR DATES

MON 01	OCT	HARROGATE - Harrogate Theatre	01423 502 116	SUN 28	OCT	BRIGHTON - Theatre Royal	0844 871 7650*
TUE 02	OCT	SALE - Waterside	0161 912 5616	MON 29	OCT	BIRMINGHAM - Town Hall	0121 780 3333
WED 03	OCT	HULL - Hull New Theatre	01482 300306	TUE 30	OCT	COLCHESTER - Mercury Theatre	01206 573948
THU 04	OCT	STAFFORD - Gatehouse Theatre	01785 619080	WED 31	OCT	BRECON - Theatr Brycheiniog	01874 611622
FRI 05	OCT	LICHFIELD - Garrick Theatre	01543 412121	THU 1	NOV	DUNSTABLE - Grove Theatre	01582 60 20 80
SAT 06	OCT	STEVENAGE - Gordon Craig Theatre	01438 363200	FRI 2	NOV	DERBY - Derby Theatre	01332 593939
SUN 07	OCT	WORTHING - Pavilion Theatre	01903 206 206	SAT 3	NOV	CHESTERFIELD - Winding Wheel	01246 345222
MON 08	OCT	GUILDFORD - G Live	01483 369350	SUN 4	NOV	LIVERPOOL - Liverpool Philharmonic Hall	0151 709 3789
THU 11	OCT	TUNBRIDGE WELLS - Assembly Hall Theatre	01892 530613	TUE 6	NOV	LINCOLN - New Theatre Royal Lincoln	01522 519999
FRI 12	OCT	KETTERING - Lighthouse	01536 414141	WED 7	NOV	SHREWSBURY - Theatre Severn	01743 281281
TUE 16	OCT	HORSHAM - The Capitol	01403 750220	FRI 9	NOV	MALVERN - Forum Theatre	01684 892277
WED 17	OCT	SWANSEA - Grand Theatre	01792 475715	SAT 10	NOV	POOLE - Lighthouse	01202 28 00 00
THU 18	OCT	CARDIFF - St David's Hall	029 2087 8444	SUN 11	NOV	EXETER - Northcott Theatre	01392 726363
FRI 19	OCT	CHELtenham - Town Hall	0844 576 2210*	MON 12	NOV	DARTFORD - The Orchard Theatre	01522 220000
SUN 21	OCT	SOUTHEND-ON-SEA - Palace Theatre	01702 351135	WED 14	NOV	NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE - Newcastle City Hall	0844 811 2121*
MON 22	OCT	ST ALBANS - Alban Arena	01727 844 488	FRI 16	NOV	EDINBURGH - Assembly Rooms	0131 228 1155
TUE 23	OCT	BURY ST EDMUNDS - The Apex	01284 758000	SAT 17	NOV	STIRLING - The Albert Halls	01786 473 544
WED 24	OCT	BASINGSTOKE - The Haymarket	01256 844244	SUN 18	NOV	INVERNESS - Eden Court	01463 224 224
THU 25	OCT	NEWBURY - Corn Exchange	0845 5218 218	TUES20	NOV	GLASGOW - Theatre Royal	0844 871 7647*
FRI 26	OCT	BRISTOL - Redgrave Theatre	0117 3157 800				

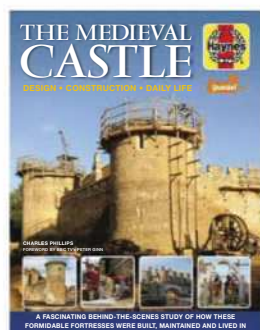
Tickets are available at www.ticketline.co.uk or on 0844 888 9991

NB. SOME VENUES MAY INCLUDE BOOKING AND/OR TRANSACTION FEES * FEES APPLY. CALLS COST UP TO 7P PER MINUTE PLUS YOUR PHONE COMPANY'S ACCESS CHARGE

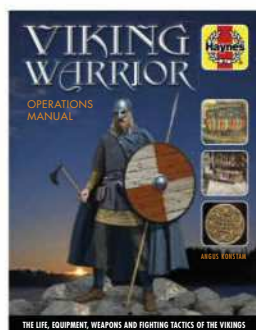
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HISTORY IN THE NEWS



The monuments hang from the ceiling in rows

FIRST US LYNCHING MEMORIAL OPENED

A new museum and memorial in Alabama commemorates the victims of white supremacy



After the American Civil War and well into the 20th century, lynchings of black Americans became an all-too common occurrence, yet this barbaric chapter has gone largely unrecognised by a memorial until now. The National Memorial of Peace and Justice in Alabama finally pays tribute to the thousands unlawfully killed.

At a time of racial segregation, white mobs terrorised black men, women and children, sometimes under the guise of taking (what they saw as) justice into their own hands. The 'crimes' they were punishing

included walking behind a white woman or not calling a policeman 'mister'. Due to their nature, being unofficial and undocumented, the exact number of those killed is unknown, but at least 4,000 are estimated to have died.

The new memorial and museum in Montgomery hopes to confront and come to terms with the legacy of lynchings. The outdoor structure features 800, six-foot memorials, each of which represents a US county in which lynchings took place, engraved with names of victims. There are replicas to be taken to these counties to create their

own lasting commemoration. As well as sculptures, there are displays of writings from Toni Morrison and Martin Luther King Jr.

This is the first official memorial naming known victims, with many more lost. Equality lawyer Bryan Stevenson has spent years documenting and researching lynchings using local records. "Thousands of black people were lynched. Can't name one. Why? Because we haven't talked about it," he said. "And there are names that we can call from history for all of these other things. But not that."

SIX OF THE BEST...

The notable names adorning blue plaques in London....p14



YOUR HISTORY

TV presenter and radio broadcaster Tessa Dunlop....p17



YESTERDAY'S PAPERS

The King is dead! The death of George Vp18



THIS MONTH IN... 1863

Gettysburg, the bloodiest battle in US historyp20



TIME CAPSULE: 1699

Significant events from one year in history p22



IN THE NEWS

NEW INTERACTIVE MAP RELEASED FOR LONDON'S BLUE PLAQUES

There's no reason to be blue in the capital as plaque hunting just got easier

There are 933 blue plaques on buildings across London celebrating the famous people who have called the capital home. Noticing one can be a pleasant surprise, while pointing them out to visiting friends can offer a focus for a historical tour. Either way, a new map by Esri UK will mean you will always know where the nearest plaque can be found.

Founded in 1866, the blue plaque scheme is run by English Heritage to commemorate the homes or workplaces of notable figures, plus locations of historical significance.

The map shows all in the Greater London area, which allows users to pinpoint a specific plaque in their area and read information boxes for each one. Head to Westminster for your best chance of seeing as many as you can, as more than 300 adorn buildings there. Kensington, Chelsea and Camden are other hotspots. The map can also be searched by year to see when the plaques were added.



New blue plaques are being added all the time – the latest being for Sir Hugh Carleton Greene, former Director-General of the BBC – and there are calls to add more celebrating women. Currently, just 13 per cent of nearly 1,000 plaques do so, including author Virginia Woolf and Crimean War nurse Mary Seacole.

Following the unveiling of the first female statue in Parliament Square, of suffragist Millicent Fawcett, English Heritage launched an appeal for nominations for female recipients. Candidates must have been dead for 20 years,

and the relevant building must be in a way that the commemorated person would recognise and be visible from a public highway. Information on how to nominate someone for a blue plaque can be found on the English Heritage website.

The interactive map can be viewed online at bit.ly/2w8pHaP

SIX OF THE BEST... LONDON PLAQUES

Here are just some of the people – and places – honoured in the capital



1 NAPOLEON III

Erected in 1867, Napoleon III's plaque is the oldest, and went up while he still lived. The nephew of the Napoleon, and last French Emperor, lived on King Street in St James's while in exile.



2 JIMI HENDRIX

The guitar legend lived in Mayfair during 1968 – right next to the home of composer George Frideric Handel. Hendrix hadn't heard much of the "fella's stuff" apparently.



3 SAMUEL JOHNSON

Dedicated to the writer and dictionary compiler, this plaque is the only one in the City of London, and it isn't blue. The terracotta memorial was installed on his Gough Square home.



4 LUKE HOWARD

One of the strangest occupations listed on a blue plaque is that of Luke Howard, known as a 'Namer of Clouds'. His work as a meteorologist saw him name three categories of clouds.



5 THE FREUDS

The home where psychiatrist Sigmund Freud spent his last year bears a plaque, but his daughter Anna also lived there. She got her own, for her work in child psychoanalysis.



6 TYBURN TREE

This is another one that is not actually blue, but the site of Tyburn Tree – where criminals, traitors and religious martyrs were executed for centuries – is counted as one of the blue plaques.

TIME PIECE

A look at everyday objects from the past

BREAKING THE SILENCE

How would you feel with a snail shell sticking out of your ear?



From around the 17th-century, the hard of hearing relied on a different kind of hearing aid than the digital ones of today. Ear trumpets were made of metal, animal horn or snail shell, and worked by amplifying sounds into the narrow funnel. Beethoven and Queen Victoria both used them. They could be ornately designed, like this one, but ear trumpets were far too conspicuous for some, leading to the development of hidden hearing aids like those used today.

IN THE NEWS

MASSACRE IN FIFTH-CENTURY SWEDEN MAY HAVE BEEN A POWER-PLAY

Archaeologists have uncovered tantalising clues into the attack

The small village of Sandby Borg, on the Swedish island of Öland, had been a prosperous fort in the mid-fifth century, before suddenly being wiped out when mystery assailants massacred the inhabitants. At least 26 people were cut down brutally.

Following excavations of a small section of the site,

archaeologists have published their findings, which suggest there was a political motive behind the massacre. The residents of Sandby Borg had established themselves as the ruling elite of the area, so neighbours may have looked to usurp their power. It was unlikely to have been a simple raid as valuable jewellery

such as Roman coins and silver jewellery were left, but weapons were taken. No female bodies have been discovered, suggesting they may have been taken too.

With less than a tenth of the site excavated, it's hoped further investigation will give answers.

A skull retrieved from Sandby Borg (below) is pieced back together





HISTORY IN COLOUR

Colourised photographs
that bring the past to life

NIKOLA TESLA, 1899

Serbian Physicist Nikola Tesla sits with his 'magnifying transmitter', the largest Tesla coil he ever made. Sparks appear to fly around him - but all is not as it seems. As sitting so close to this 'live' coil would almost certainly have been fatal, this shot employs some photo trickery: a double exposure. He built this coil in an attempt to wirelessly transmit electricity across the world. Those efforts came to naught, but the technology he developed is still used today in radio.

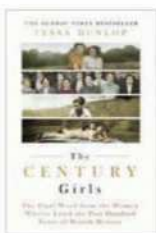
GETTY

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Marina Amaral [@marinamaral2](https://twitter.com/marinamaral2)

YOUR HISTORY

Tessa Dunlop

The broadcaster and historian tells us why Marie of Romania's story needs to be told and why she wants to visit the monolithic memorial that is Mount Rushmore



Tessa's latest book, *The Century Girls: The Final Word from the Women Who've Lived the Past Hundred Years of British History*, is out now.

Q If you could turn back the clock, which single event in history would you want to change?

I wish that the Red Army hadn't rolled into Berlin before the Western Allies in 1945 and that the Russians weren't given carte blanche in Eastern Europe for nearly half a century. Churchill understood the dangers of the Soviet Union and had made provisional plans for fighting on to Moscow. It wasn't to be but, lest we forget, while we've celebrated VE day since May 1945, for the countries behind the Iron Curtain the end of their war didn't come until 1989.

Q If you could meet any figure from history, who would it be?

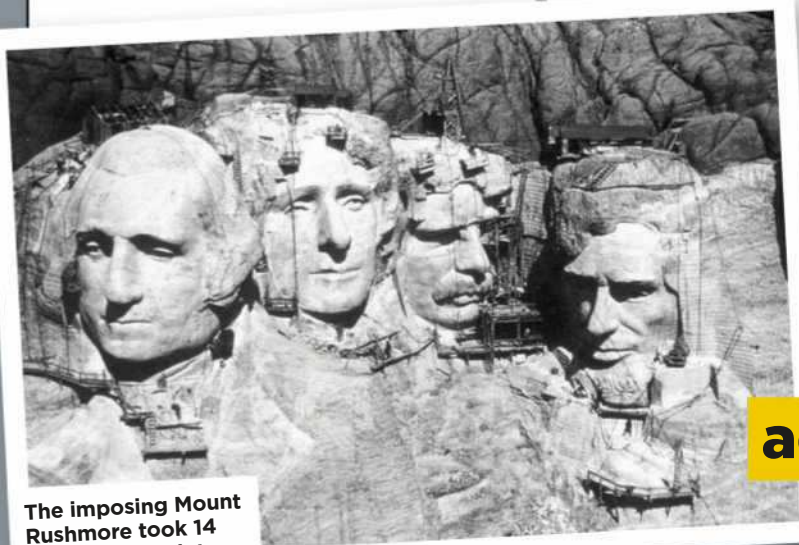
The broadcaster and writer J B Priestley – he was a seminal voice for middle England during the mid-20th century. Unlike the interwar Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin, who focused on an anachronistic vision of England as a bucolic rural land, Priestley understood the contradictions that bedevilled the country he lived in, where the old industrial regions were wracked with mass unemployment while the opulent South East enjoyed rising incomes and a consumer bump.

Q If you could visit any historical landmark in the world tomorrow, where would you go?

Mount Rushmore. Temper tantrums, blown budgets, massive time delays – you name it, it happened during the construction! The sheer scale of this project in the midst of the Great Depression speaks volumes about the US in the 20th century: thinking big, living the dream and cult of 'Mr President'. I gather it's in real Trump territory, so it would be interesting to test the political temperature among American tourists coming to stare at the greats – Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln and Roosevelt.

Q Who is your unsung history hero?

Queen Marie of Romania. There she was, an English woman by birth – the most ambitious, arguably the brightest and certainly the most beautiful of Queen Victoria's grandchildren – holed up in a scarcely known country. She was a passionate champion of the Allied cause in World War I, instrumental in Romania's entry into conflict and tireless in her promotion of her adopted country's plight in the wake of German occupation. A brave, heroic woman, with her legacy buried by the communists, it's time her story was given a good airing.



The imposing Mount Rushmore took 14 years to complete

“Marie was tireless in her promotion of her adopted country's plight”

DAILY SKETCH



No. 8,341

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1936

ONE PENNY

KING EDWARD'S OATH TO NATION

'I am Determined to Follow in My Father's Footsteps'

His Council Told of The Queen's 'Overpowering Grief' at Loss

'TO WORK FOR MY SUBJECTS'

WITH his sorrow still heavy upon him, King Edward the Eighth yesterday took up the reins of monarchy.

His first duty was to hold his first Privy Council; here, in the following simple words, he declared his determination to work for the happiness of his people.

"Your Royal Highnesses, my Lords and Gentlemen.

"The irreparable loss which the British Commonwealth of Nations has sustained by the death of His Majesty My Beloved Father, has devolved upon Me the duty of Sovereignty.

"I know how much you and all My Subjects, with I hope I may say the whole world, feel for Me in My sorrow, and I am confident in the affectionate sympathy which will be extended to My Dear Mother in Her overpowering grief.

"When My Father stood here twenty-six years ago He declared that one of the objects of His life would be to uphold constitutional government. In this I am determined to follow in My Father's footsteps and to work, as He did throughout His life, for the happiness and welfare of all classes of My subjects.

"I place My reliance upon the loyalty and affection of My peoples throughout the Empire, and upon the wisdom of their Parliaments, to support Me in this heavy task, and I pray that God will guide Me to perform it."

FLIGHT TO LONDON

The King flew from Sandringham to London—the first reigning King of England to fly—met the Privy Council at St. James's Palace to make his first speech as King, and, with solemn ceremonial, to be proclaimed King.

With the King on his flight was the Duke of York, the heir-presumptive.

To-day King Edward will be publicly proclaimed—"Edward, the Eighth, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

For London it will be a day of pageantry, for, as told on Page 2, the Proclamation will be made from various points.

At noon to-morrow a train will leave Wolferton Station, bringing the body of King George to London, where it is to lie in State. The funeral will be at Windsor on Tuesday

'THE EMPIRE—HOW IS IT?'

Sandringham . . . the King, his last moment near, returned to consciousness. He spoke . . . to his secretary: "How is it with the Empire?"

"All is well, sire," came the answer. The King smiled . . . and sank again into unconsciousness. . . .

—Mr. Baldwin, last night.



A hitherto unpublished portrait of the new King in the full-dress uniform of an Admiral. —Hugh Cecil

YESTERDAY'S PAPERS

Another timeless front page from the archives

THE DEATH OF KING GEORGE V

The man who guided Britain through World War I was followed by a prince bent on abandoning convention

After a short illness, George V died on 20 January 1936. The following day, British Pathé described him as “more than a King, a father of a great family”. George had steered the country through the horrors of World War I; by the end of his reign, Europe was a very different place.

Born in 1865, during the reign of Queen Victoria, George wasn't expected to be King as he had an elder brother, Albert Victor. But his brother died of pneumonia in 1892, and so when his father – Edward VII – passed away in 1910, it was the second son who rose to the throne.

History would repeat itself years later when George's second son Albert, later George VI, reluctantly succeeded to the throne. This time, it wasn't a death that thrust responsibility on him – it was his brother Edward's scandalous abdication.

George V inherited the throne at a politically turbulent time; his reign would be marked by the Indian independence, women's suffrage and Irish republicanism movements, and fascism and communism began to rise. There was change amongst royalty, too. Before World War I, the majority of Europe was ruled by George's relatives. By the time of his

death, Austria, Germany, Greece, Spain and Russia had all seen revolutions, and the British royal family's name had been changed from the distinctly German Saxe-Coburg and Gotha to the English-sounding Windsor.

George's death was embroiled in controversy – in 1986. That was the year that the diaries of his physician, Lord Dawson, came to light, and they revealed that the good doctor had hastened the dying King's demise. To preserve George's dignity (and to ensure that he died in time for the morning edition of *The Times*) Dawson had administered a lethal injection.

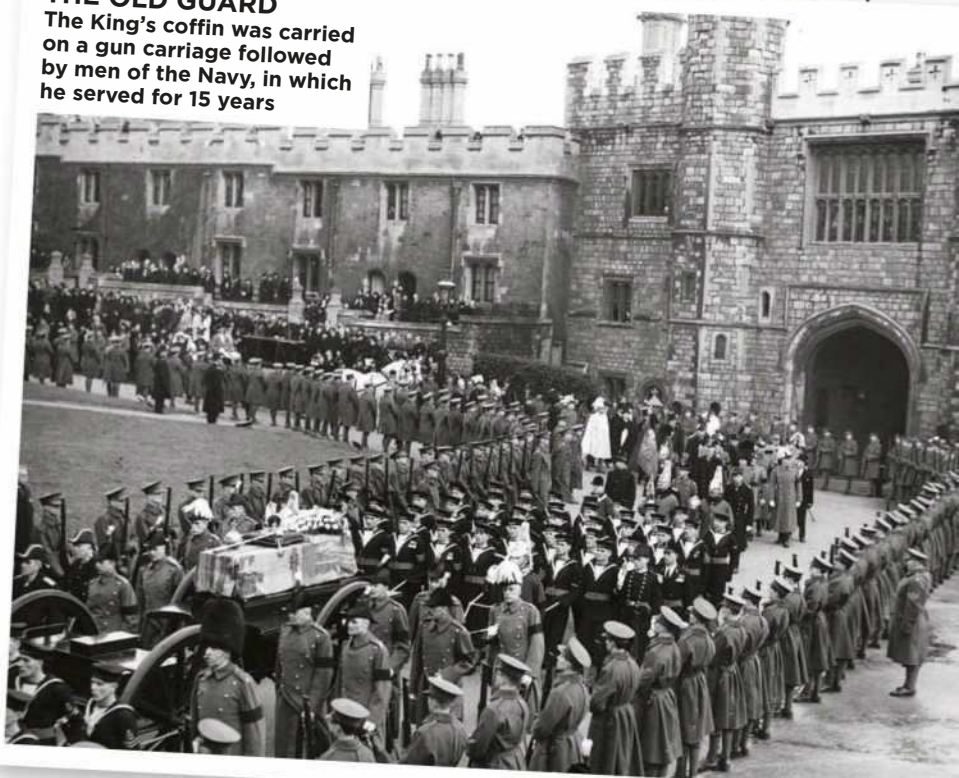
More than 800,000 people visited George V's body while it lay in state. During his funeral procession, part of the Imperial State Crown fell into the gutter. Edward VIII saw this as an bad omen for his new reign. George V had expressed concerns for his son: “After I am dead, the boy will ruin himself in 12 months”.

Edward VIII would abdicate within the year; his brother, George VI, would emulate their father, guiding the country through World War II. 📍



UNLIKELY KING
Victoria cradles the future Edward VIII as Albert Victor and George look on

THE OLD GUARD
The King's coffin was carried on a gun carriage followed by men of the Navy, in which he served for 15 years



THIS MONTH IN... 1863

Anniversaries that have made history

THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG

The bloodiest battle of the deadliest war in US history left more than 50,000 Americans dead on the fields of Pennsylvania

As the cloud of dust kicked up by the approaching Confederates grew larger, Union lieutenant Marcellus Jones took the initiative and fired. His was the first shot in what would become the bloodiest battle of the American Civil War, the deadliest conflict in US history.

Some 23,000 Union men were killed, wounded or captured at Gettysburg, fought from 1-3 July 1863, while the Confederate casualty count is thought to be nearer to 28,000. More than two per cent of the population died during the war as a whole, dwarfing losses the US has sustained in any other conflict.

The roots of the fighting can be traced back to the 1860 election of Abraham Lincoln as President, and his anti-slavery stance. This was one of the major prompts for a revolt amongst the Southern states, which considered abolition a violation of their constitutional rights. By February 1861, seven states had seceded from the Union, forming the Confederate States of America, and four more would later join them. Open warfare officially began in April 1861, when the Confederates opened fire on the Union garrison at Fort Sumter in South Carolina.

By late June 1863, most of the fighting so far had taken place in Virginia, prompting Confederate commander Robert E Lee to march north and take the fight to the

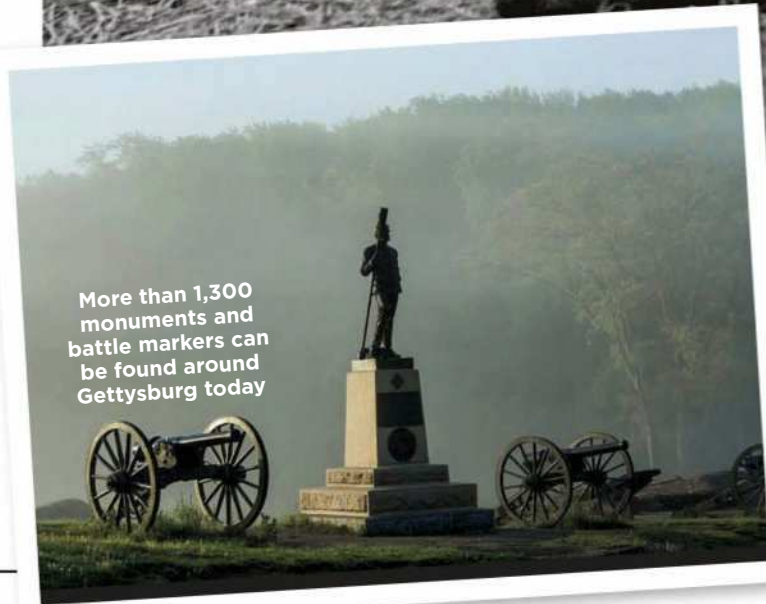
Union. His Army of Northern Virginia met George Meade's Army of the Potomac at a crossroads close to Gettysburg in Pennsylvania.

The first day saw the Union lose one of its senior commanders, John F Reynolds, early on – a bitter blow to morale. The Union army was soon overwhelmed and retreated to higher ground. The second day saw more intense fighting, with the Union army managing to keep hold of the key point of Little Round Top.

On the third day, Lee ordered an attack at the heart of the Union forces – an abortive action known as 'Pickett's Charge', in which 15,000 men marched three-quarters of a mile across open fields under fire. They pierced the Union lines, but ultimately failed after suffering thousands of casualties. The next evening – after waiting all day for a counterattack that never came – Lee withdrew.

Defeat at Gettysburg, combined with the Union's capture of Vicksburg in Mississippi on 4 July, turned the tide of the war against the Confederates – though the fighting would continue for almost two more years.

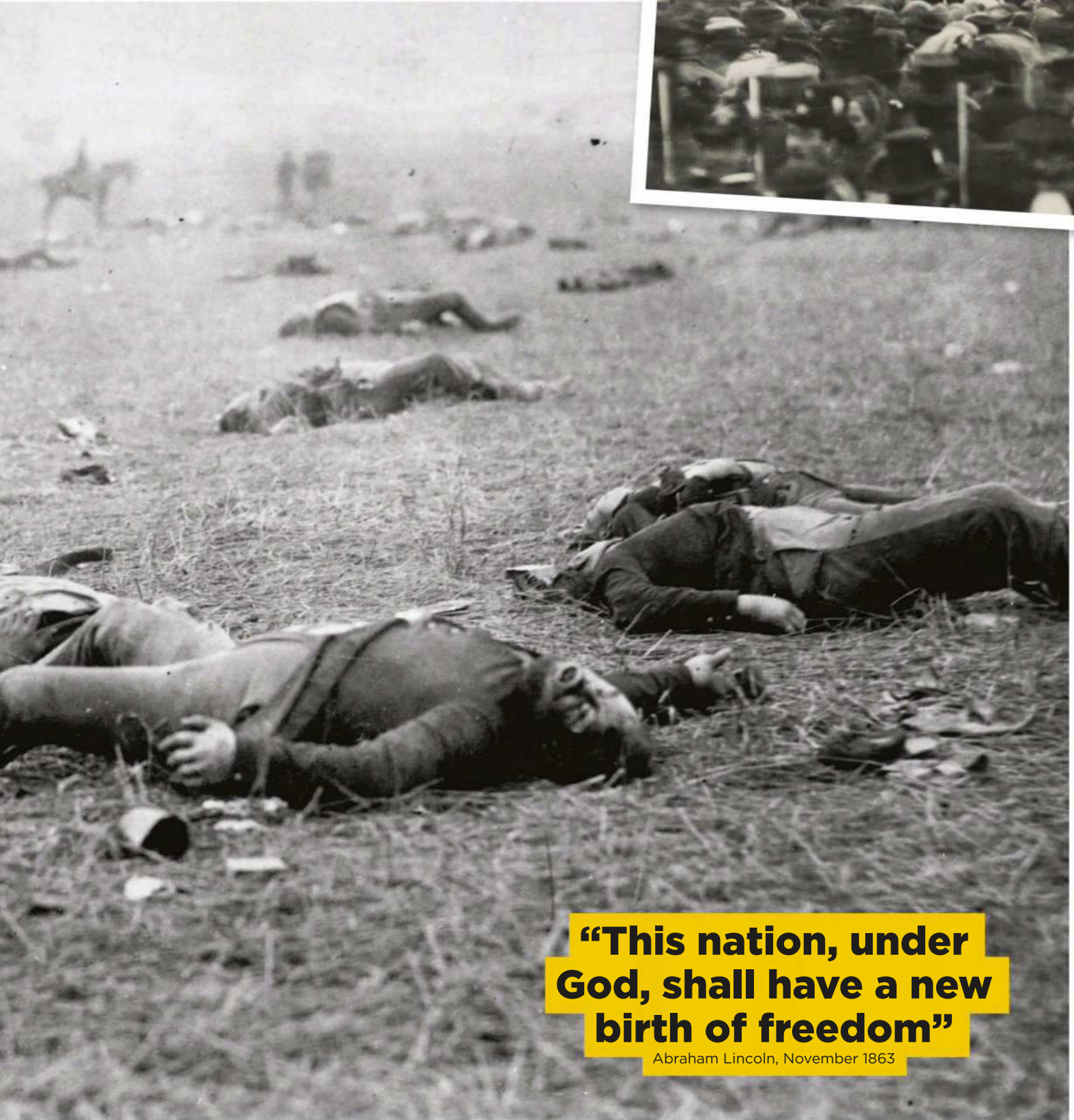
Lincoln came to the town in November. It was then that he delivered one of his most famous speeches, the Gettysburg Address, expressing his commitment to preserving the Union and human equality. 📍



ALL THE PRESIDENT'S MEN

MAIN: The estimated 7,000 soldiers killed outright were buried. Not so the 3,000 horses; they were burnt on huge fires

RIGHT: Lincoln used the Gettysburg Address to redefine the war as having a greater purpose than the survival of the Union



**“This nation, under
God, shall have a new
birth of freedom”**

Abraham Lincoln, November 1863

TIME CAPSULE 1699

Snapshots of the world from one year in the past

Lhuys's book mainly contained fossils from the Coal Measures, the strata in which much of Earth's early vegetation is preserved

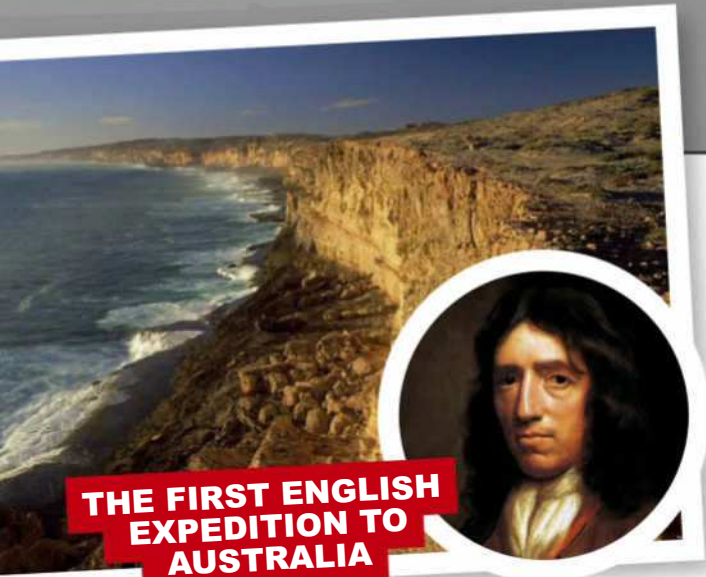


FIRST DESCRIPTION OF A DINOSAUR TOOTH

Dinosaur fossils have been studied for hundreds of years, but scientists didn't know what they were – everything from giant elephants to dragons were suggested instead. In 1699, Edward Lhuys published a catalogue of fossils that included the tooth of a sauropod – think Diplodocus – called *Rutellum impicatum*, found in Caswell, Oxfordshire. It was the first example of a named entity now recognisable as a dinosaur.

BEFORE ITS TIME
Rutellum impicatum wasn't identified as a 'dinosaur' in 1699; the term wouldn't be coined until 1841





THE FIRST ENGLISH EXPEDITION TO AUSTRALIA

Often overshadowed by the exploits of Sir Walter Raleigh and Captain Cook, William Dampier's 1699 expedition was the first instance of English exploration in Australia. His circumnavigation of the globe led King William III to commission him to explore the east coast of New Holland (the Dutch name for Australia) and, after seven months of sailing, Dampier landed in Shark Bay (above) on 6 August. He went on to produce the first record of Australian flora and fauna, and his data on currents and winds helped James Cook and Horatio Nelson in their own voyages.

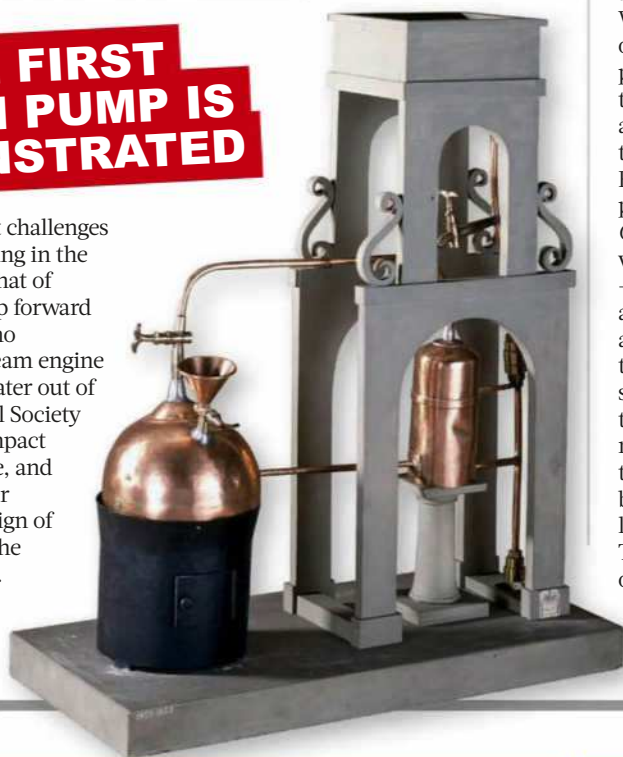


PIRATE WILLIAM KIDD IS ARRESTED

Immortalised forever as a swashbuckling pirate, William Kidd started out as an honest English privateer who hunted them. Unsuccessful in apprehending the villains that haunted the seas, Kidd captured his greatest prize, the cargo-laden *Quedagh Merchant*, for which he was declared – mistakenly, he thought – a pirate himself. Kidd was arrested in Boston in July the following year, then shipped back to London to be tried. He had the misfortune to be hanged twice, after the first rope broke, and his body was left to rot over the River Thames as a deterrent to other would-be pirates.

THE FIRST STEAM PUMP IS DEMONSTRATED

One of the greatest challenges linked to coal mining in the 17th century was that of mine flooding. Step forward Thomas Savery, who demonstrated a steam engine that could draw water out of a mine to the Royal Society in June 1699. Its impact was transformative, and his engine later influenced the design of others, including the Watt steam engine.



ALSO IN 1699...

LATE 1699

Construction begins on Castle Howard in North Yorkshire, one of the grandest stately homes in Britain. Home to the Carlisle branch of the Howard family for more than 300 years, it took more than a century to complete.

4 MARCH

Jews are expelled from the German city of Lübeck after complaints from the guild of goldsmiths – who were worried that the Jews would prove to be too great competition.

10 MAY

An act of parliament makes Billingsgate Fish Market in London a permanent institution able to sell any kind of fish. But if you wanted eels, you had to go Dutch – they were granted a monopoly at Billingsgate in thanks for their help during the Great Fire of London in 1666.

20 OCTOBER

The *Edinburgh Gazette* is first published as the Scottish edition of the official public record, 34 years after its London counterpart. It was only printed sporadically until 1793, when it began its ongoing unbroken run.

DIED: 28 NOVEMBER

MARY ALLERTON CUSHMAN

Born to British parents in the Netherlands, Mary Allerton Cushman was the last surviving passenger of the *Mayflower*. She travelled to Plymouth, Massachusetts, in 1620 and went on to have eight children. Her direct descendants include US President Franklin D Roosevelt.



BORN: 26 JUNE

MARIE THÉRÈSE RODET GEOFFRIN

Marie Thérèse Rodet Geoffrin was a Parisian salon holder who hosted some of the most influential figures of the French Enlightenment, among them leading minds in philosophical thought such as Voltaire. Her dinners were so legendary that everyone wanted an invitation.



GRAPHIC HISTORY

LONDON ZOO

The world's oldest scientific zoo has housed some colourful characters

In 1824, Sir Stamford Raffles laid out his plan for a new 'great society' in London, one that would do for zoology what the Jardin des Plantes had done for botany in Paris. This organisation, he wrote, would offer a "collection of living animals such as never yet existed in ancient or modern times". Nor would they be displayed for cheap thrills, like the sixpence menageries of the Strand. The animals within his would be "objects of scientific research, not of vulgar admiration".

That ideal began to coalesce in earnest in April 1826, with the founding of the Zoological Society of London (ZSL). Raffles died of a stroke three months later, but his plans went ahead without him, and within two years London Zoo was established on the northern edge of Regent's Park. These are some of its most famous residents.

THE QUAGGAS

A zebra subspecies, the quagga was considered so similar to its fully striped relative that, when the last one died in Amsterdam in 1883, no one realised it had gone extinct. The only photos of live quaggas are of those once at London Zoo.

BRUMAS

The first polar bear bred at London Zoo caused visitors to surge to three million in 1950 – a record yet to be beaten.

OBAYSCH

Gifted by the Ottoman Viceroy of Egypt in 1850, Obaysch was the first hippo seen in Europe since the days of the Roman Empire.

OPENS ON 27 APRIL 1828

but only to fellows of ZSL. Members of the public aren't let in without prior permission **until 1847**.



74 YEARS GO BY

before any of the tropical animals are let outside. It was feared London was **too cold for them**.

Today the zoo holds **19,289 ANIMALS*** from **661 SPECIES***, most of which are insects.

*As of 1 January 2018

THE ROYAL MENAGERIE

Many of the zoo's early residents came from the Tower of London in 1831-2. It was home to the Royal Menagerie, established in the 1200s, when exotic animals – lions, ostriches, even polar bears – were in vogue as gifts between kings.

JUMBO

Gave his name to anything large – most famously the Jumbo Jet. He was so beloved that before he was sold to the circus in 1882, 100,000 children wrote to Queen Victoria, begging her to intervene.

JENNY

This orangutan was the first ape that Charles Darwin ever laid eyes on. He was struck by how similar her mannerisms were to those of his own.

WINNIPEG

This pet bear cub, left at the zoo in 1914 by a Canadian bound for war, provided AA Milne with the inspiration for Winnie the Pooh.

GUY

A gentle giant so popular he was granted an official birthday and inundated with cards. Taxidermied after his death in 1978, he's now on display in the Natural History Museum.

As well as animals, the zoo is home to ten **LISTED BUILDINGS**, including a rare K3 phonebox – one of **only two left in the world**.

Perhaps the most famous of the listed buildings is the **LUBETKIN PENGUIN POOL**. It's been abandoned since 2004 – though its spiral ramps were pleasing to look at, they **left the penguins with joint aches**.



HISTORY

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MY FAVOURITE CASTLE

JULIAN HUMPHRYS

Portchester

Portchester was the first castle I got to know and it's still my favourite. Its 1,800-year history has seen it serve as a Roman naval base, a royal palace, a springboard for invasion, and a Napoleonic prisoner-of-war camp. Its huge Roman walls are the best-preserved in northern Europe and the views across Portsmouth Harbour from the roof of its great tower are quite breathtaking.



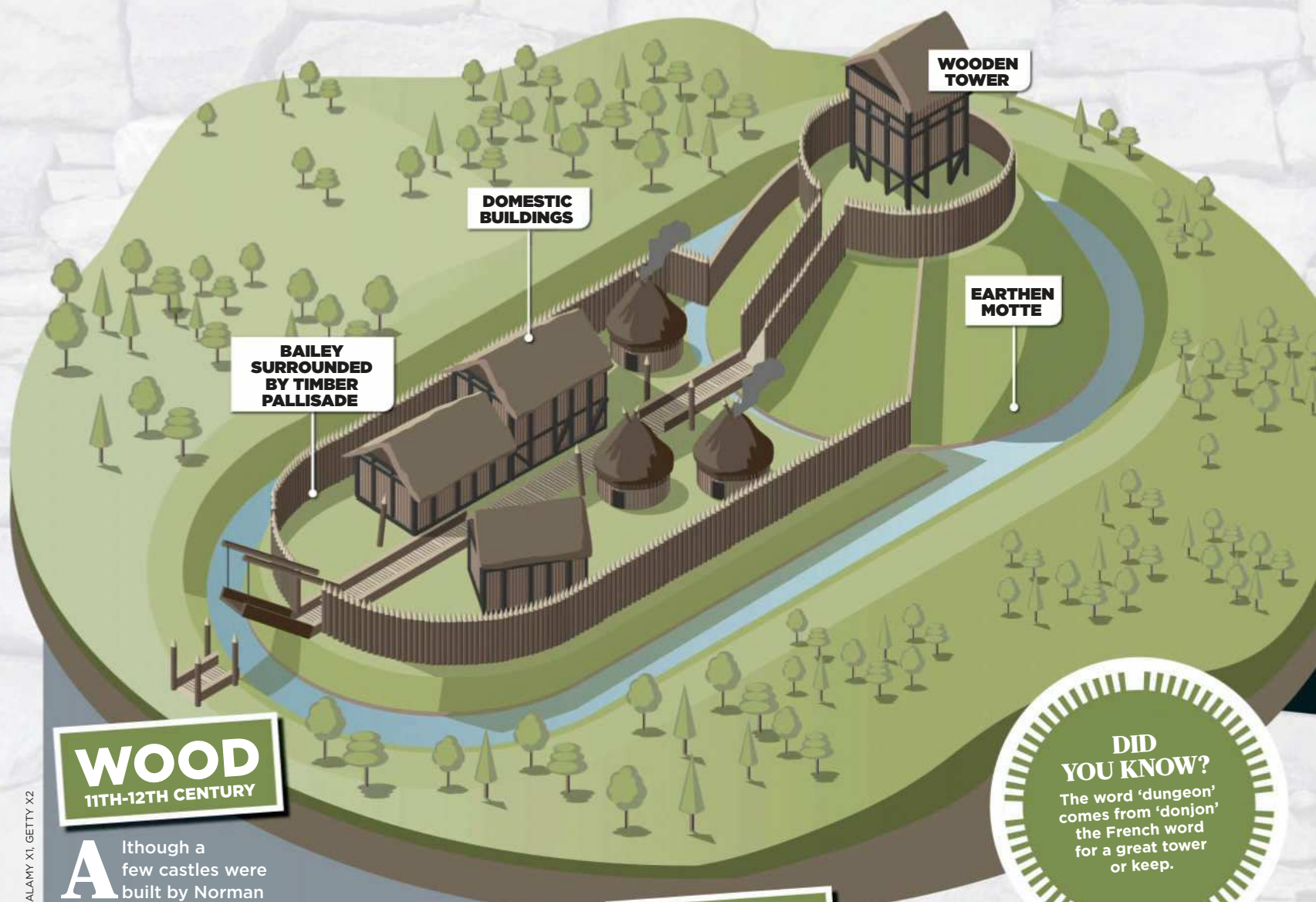
CASTLES

Wherever you are in Britain, you're never too far from a castle. **Julian Humphrys** is our guide to the greatest emblem of the medieval age

The evolution of the castle *p30*

How to build a castle *p34*

How to defend a castle *p40*



WOOD 11TH-12TH CENTURY

Although a few castles were built by Norman settlers during the reign of Edward the Confessor, it was the period after the battle of Hastings in 1066 that saw the first great surge of castle building in England. Castles served as military bases, refuges and administrative posts, not to mention as powerful displays of dominance. Some were simple enclosures called 'ringworks', but most were 'motte and bailey' castles. These consisted of a conical earthwork (the motte) enclosed by an earth bank topped by a wooden palisade (the bailey). On top of the motte stood a wooden tower. Clearly, timber defences had their drawbacks when it came to resisting attack, not least their vulnerability to fire. But building in stone took time and the Normans, who were vastly outnumbered by the hostile English, needed their castles in a hurry. What's more, trying to build in stone atop earthworks that had not properly settled was a recipe for disaster.

Their original timbers have long since vanished, but hundreds of mottes survive.

The massive Norman motte at Thetford in Norfolk



STONE 12TH-13TH CENTURY

Timber castles continued to be constructed in England for the next hundred years, but by the 12th century many castle builders who had the money replaced their wooden defences with stone. It was much more resistant to bombardment and fire, and – unlike wood – it didn't need to be regularly replaced.

Although stone towers are seen as the typical 'Norman' fortification, only the great keeps of Colchester and the Tower of London seem to have been constructed in the lifetime of William the Conqueror; most were built during the reigns of his successors, Henry I and Henry II. Both spent huge sums of money on the fortifications at Norwich and Dover, and many of the country's leading nobles followed suit.

Stone towers were not only more defensible than the wooden ones

they replaced, but they were also impressive status symbols that provided improved accommodation for their owners. The main door was normally on the first floor, accessed via a flight of external steps, often enclosed within a forebuilding to provide additional security (and, as at Castle Rising in Norfolk, an impressive entrance). The walls could be extremely thick (Dover's are over 20 feet in places) and sometimes stood on a splayed base to strengthen the building against undermining and deflect missiles.

Many keeps – by which we mean the innermost stronghold, which often doubled as a residence – featured a partition wall built across the middle of the tower. This offered some degree of privacy for the owners and helped to support the roof. It also had the added advantage that if, as at Rochester in 1215, an attacker managed to get

DID YOU KNOW?

The word 'dungeon' comes from 'donjon', the French word for a great tower or keep.

THE EVOLUTION OF THE CASTLE

How did a simple stronghold morph into the ultimate defence, and then into an almost indefensible status symbol?

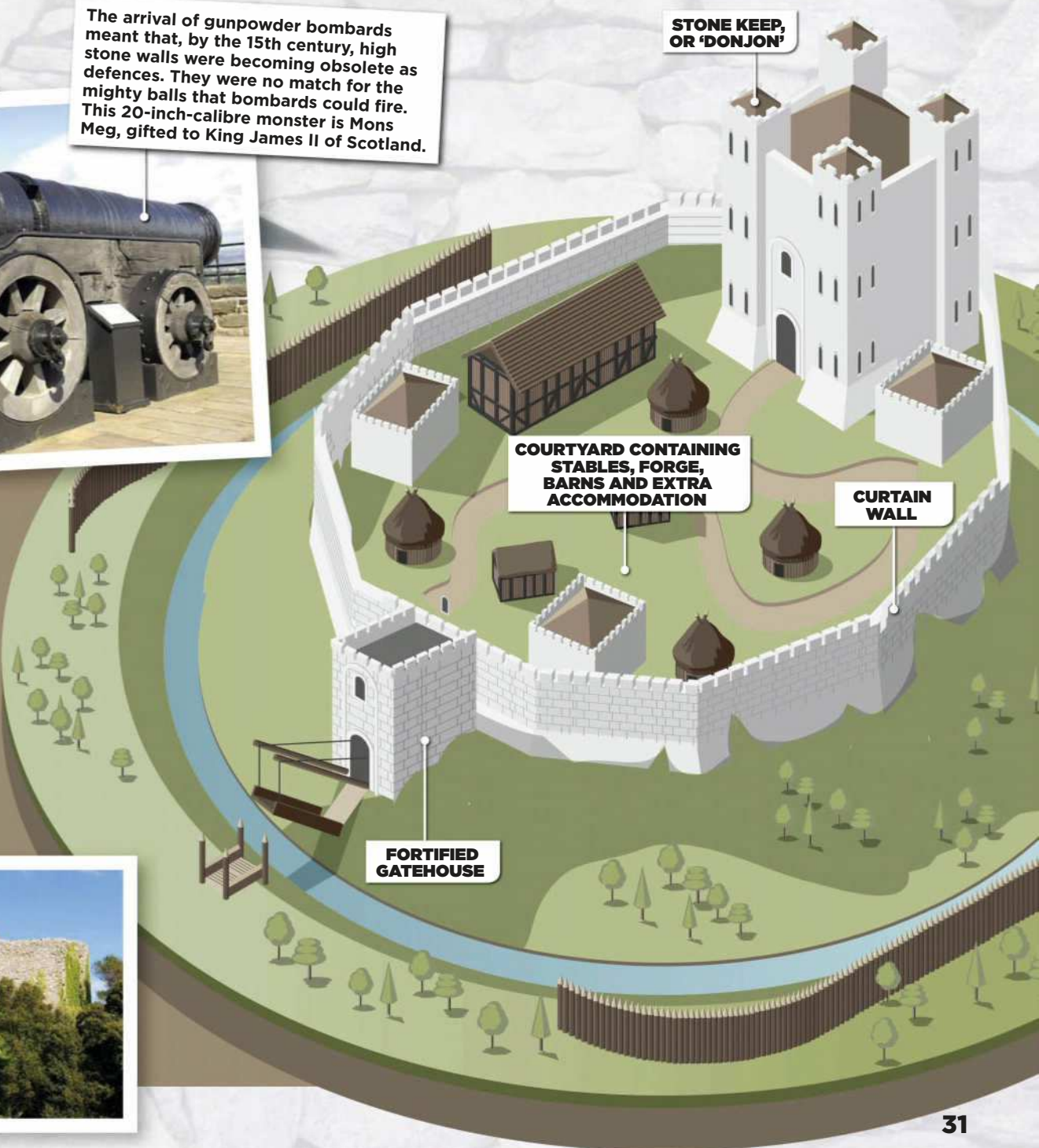
The arrival of gunpowder bombards meant that, by the 15th century, high stone walls were becoming obsolete as defences. They were no match for the mighty balls that bombards could fire. This 20-inch-calibre monster is Mons Meg, gifted to King James II of Scotland.



into one side of the building, the defenders could fall back and fight on from the other.

Because great towers were considered to be too large and weighty to stand on existing mottes, some builders created 'shell keeps', replacing the wooden palisade on the summit of the mound with a stone wall and adding lean-to buildings against it.

Early 12th-century shell keep at Carisbrooke Castle





PROJECTING WALL TOWERS FOR DEFENCE AND ACCOMMODATION

CRENELLATIONS TO SHELTER THE GARRISON'S BOWMEN

KEEP REPLACED BY TWO GATEHOUSE TOWERS

LOW OUTER CURTAIN WALL OVERLOOKED BY HIGHER INNER WALL

DID YOU KNOW?

Castle walls were often given a coat of whitewash – that's the reason why the Tower of London's keep is called the White Tower.

CONCENTRIC

13TH-14TH CENTURY

Although the stone keep was clearly an improvement on its timber predecessor, the only form of defence it offered was a passive one. Other than dropping stones, or shooting from the roof or through loopholes in the walls, there was little the defenders could do to prevent attackers from undermining the walls or bringing up siege engines to bombard them at close range. By the end of the 12th century, castle builders were looking for ways to strike back.

This produced a shift in emphasis away from the keep, with an increased reliance on the stone walls surrounding it. The walls were made higher to make them harder to scale and so that missiles lobbed over them would be more likely to miss the buildings inside. Projecting towers were built at intervals along the walls. Initially these were square, but as time went on

they were increasingly built rounded, a shape that deflected missiles more effectively and ensured there were no vulnerable corners; they also offered an improved field of fire.

Walls and towers were pierced with a variety of arrow loops, but most bowmen shot from the battlements or the tops of the towers, sheltering behind crenellations. Crenels (the gaps in the top of a castle wall) were often fitted with wooden shutters, opened to allow a defender to shoot and then swung shut to protect him as he reloaded. A wall might also be fitted with a timber brattice, a covered platform that overhung the battlements, allowing the defenders to drop missiles (stones, hot sand, quicklime – but rarely boiling oil). None survive, but the sockets for them can be seen in many castles, including Conwy and Prudhoe. Occasionally, the

brattices were replaced by permanent stone structures called machicolations.

The wooden gates were potentially the weakest spot, so the most heavily defended part of a castle was often its gatehouse. By the mid-13th century, many were mini castles in themselves, flanked by towers and protected by a drawbridge and an outer defensive work called a barbican.

This new form of 'active' defence found its fullest expression in concentric castles, where an inner circuit of curtain walls and towers was surrounded by a lower second wall. Not only did this provide attackers with an increased number of obstacles to overcome, it also meant that they could be shot at from both walls at once. Both Dover and the Tower of London became concentric over time, but the first British castle to be built as concentric from the start was Caerphilly, begun in 1268.



Caerphilly Castle was built to protect Gilbert de Clare's lands in Glamorgan from Welsh Prince Llewellyn ap Gruffydd

MY FAVOURITE CASTLE

TRACY BORMAN
Tower Of London

Built by William the Conqueror to subdue the 'evil inhabitants' of his new kingdom's capital, the Tower of London has stood as a bastion of royal power for almost 1,000 years. It may have started life as a fortress, but it has also fulfilled myriad other roles: royal palace, weapons factory, menagerie, record office and royal mint. Few other castles can boast the same pedigree.

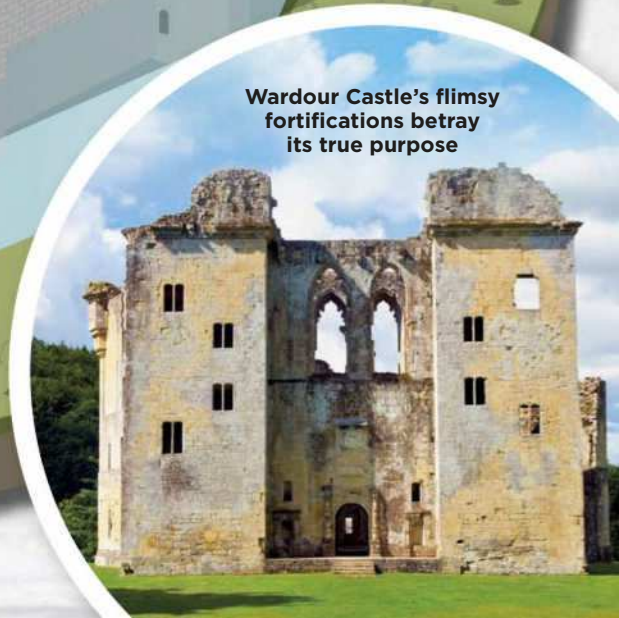
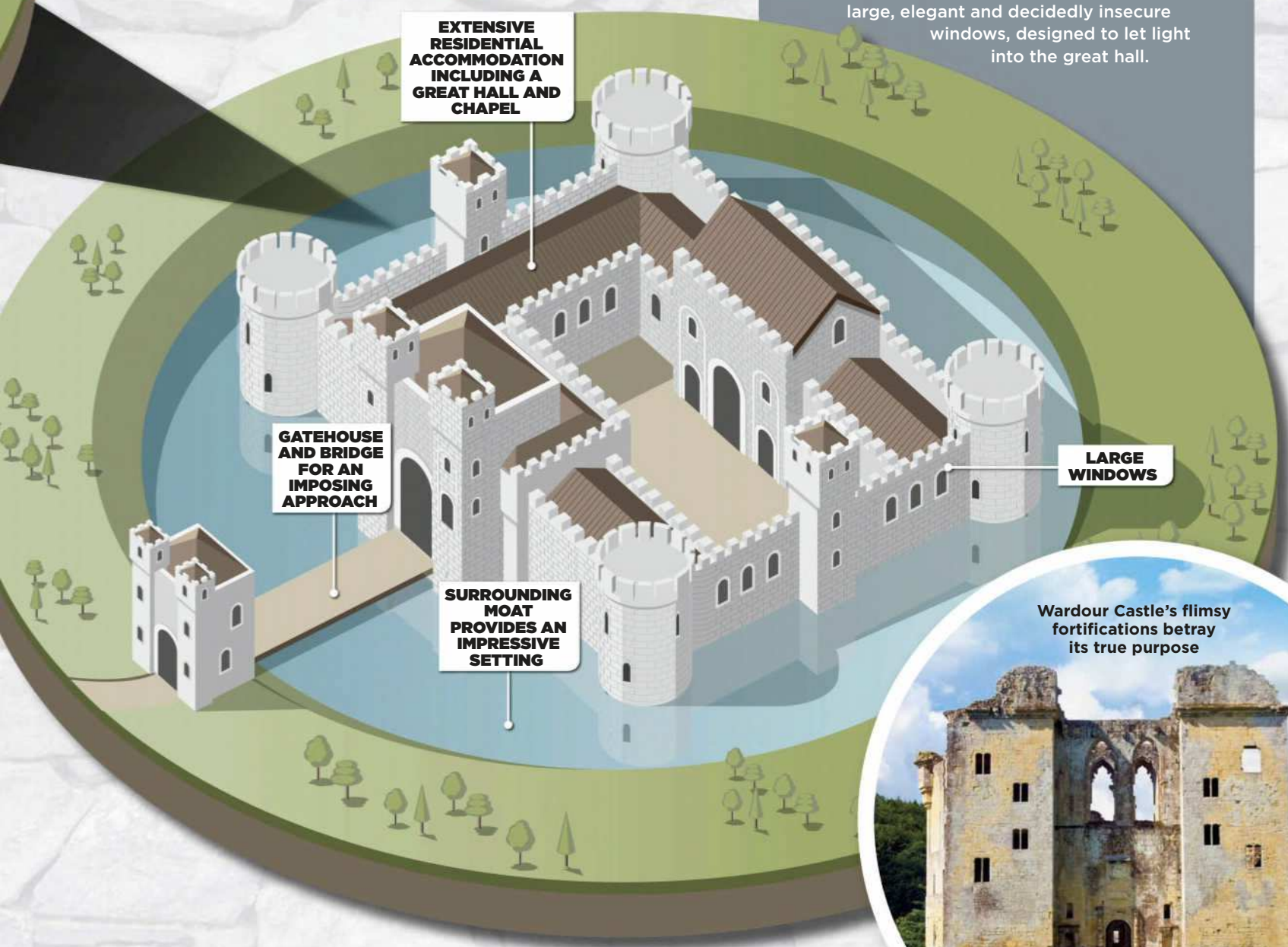


STATUS

14TH-15TH CENTURY

As well as their military roles, castles had various social functions, serving as residences, administrative centres and status symbols. The 14th and 15th centuries saw a shift in emphasis away from the military, with owners investing as much in display and luxury as they did in security. John of Gaunt spent a small fortune on a magnificent new hall at Kenilworth, and at the end of the 14th century the Earl of Northumberland built a new keep at Warkworth not as a last refuge in the event of attack, but as a symbol of his power and as a luxurious place in which to live and entertain.

A number of new castles were built in this period but, like Sir Edward Dallingridge's Bodiam, William Hastings's Kirby Muxloe and John Lovel's Wardour, their primary purpose was to showcase the power, prestige and taste of their owners. The entrance to Wardour, for example, is defended by an impressive machicolation - but immediately below it are two large, elegant and decidedly insecure windows, designed to let light into the great hall.



Wardour Castle's flimsy fortifications betray its true purpose

HOW TO BUILD A CASTLE

THE STORY OF GUÉDELON

How did our forbears raise their castles without modern machinery? This ambitious project is helping us find out

Deep in the heart of France, near a once-disused quarry in northern Burgundy, a team of craftspeople have taken on a remarkable challenge: they're building a medieval castle from scratch and they're using – as far as is possible to recreate – the equipment, materials and methods of the time.

Visit a medieval castle or cathedral and the same questions come to mind. How was it constructed? Where did the materials come from, which tools were used and how were such heavy loads were hoisted? The Guédelon castle project aims to answer these questions by giving the people working on it – quarrymen, stonemasons, woodcutters, carpenter-joiners, blacksmiths, tile makers, carters and rope makers – the chance to develop their skills and test their theories. It's a massive exercise in hands-on experimental archaeology.

The imaginary start date for the construction is set at 1228, two years into the reign of King Louis IX of France, the future Saint Louis. The builder of the castle is 'Guilbert', a fictional, low-ranking local lord who is the vassal of Jean de Toucy, an actual baron of the time. Having been granted 'licence to crenellate' – in other words, permission to build a fortified residence – Guilbert has set about building himself the small castle of Guédelon.

Its design is closely based on the military architecture of the reign of Philip II, King of France from 1180 to 1223. Philip drew up a standard plan for French castles: a polygonal ground plan; high stone curtain walls, often built on sloping plinths; a dry ditch; round flanking towers pierced with single arrow loops; a corner tower that was higher and larger than the rest; and a gatehouse protected by twin drum towers. The best-known example of this standard plan was Louvre Castle in Paris.

Actual construction began at Guédelon in 1997 and will continue into the 2020s, but it's already open – the site attracts more than 300,000 visitors a year.

NORTH RANGE,
HOUSING GREAT
HALL AND
ANTECHAMBER

TREADMILL FOR
WINCHING UP
HEAVY STONES

MY FAVOURITE CASTLE

JANINA RAMIREZ Kilcolman Castle

The most atmospheric I've visited is Kilcolman Castle, County Cork. It was here that Edmund Spenser penned most of his remarkable work, *The Faerie Queene*.

His story ended in tragedy, crawling away from Irish rebels through a tunnel while one of his children died in a blaze. Its hollowed out Gothic ruins stand as testament to the complex relationship between England and Ireland, and it remains a lasting memorial to one of the finest epic poems to emerge from the Elizabethan era.



STEP 1

CHOOSING A SITE

A site offering natural defences, for example a rocky outcrop or a river, had its advantages in times of war. But a castle builder had to balance security with practicality. Atop a mountain you'd have something impregnable, but also something unsuitable for day-to-day life, which was particularly relevant as most castles went for decades without being attacked.

The presence of natural resources was also a factor, as transporting material – particularly stone – by land was both difficult and expensive. This was certainly the case at Guédelon, where the builders knew that they would need huge quantities of stone and wood. The site they selected, an abandoned quarry surrounded by woodland, proved ideal when a water source was discovered only six metres underground.

**GREAT TOWER.
WILL BE NEARLY
30 METRES HIGH
WHEN COMPLETED**

**TWIN-TOWERED
GATEHOUSE UNDER
CONSTRUCTION**

SIMPLY DOES IT

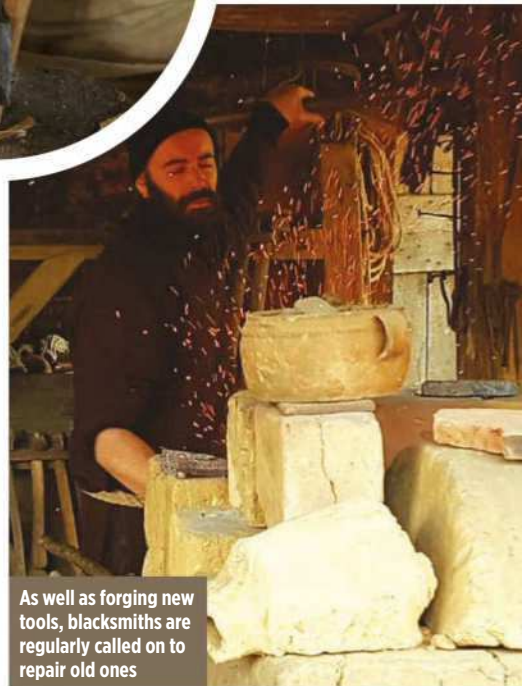
In the 13th century, drawbridges were only used in significant castles and towns. Like other castles of its type, Guédelon is served by a wooden bridge across a dry ditch. The bridge required the timber of 57 oaks.



Sawing the timbers is an arduous, two-person task



Everything has to be shaped by hand, from planks to the smallest wooden pegs (inset)



As well as forging new tools, blacksmiths are regularly called on to repair old ones



The North Range's roof tiles are held up by 47 wooden trusses

STEP 2

QUARRYING STONE

Guédelon is being built in a quarry that offers a variety of types of sandstone. The master mason in charge of the building project decides what kind of stone he wants for a particular job and the size that he needs, and it's the quarrymen's job to provide him with it. The quarrymen need to be able to 'read' the rock, identifying fissures that can be widened by driving in wedges until the rock splits. The best quality stone was used for masonry on the most visible parts of the castle, while broken fragments and poorer quality stone was used as rubble infill for the castle walls.



Heavy materials are brought into the castle by horse and cart



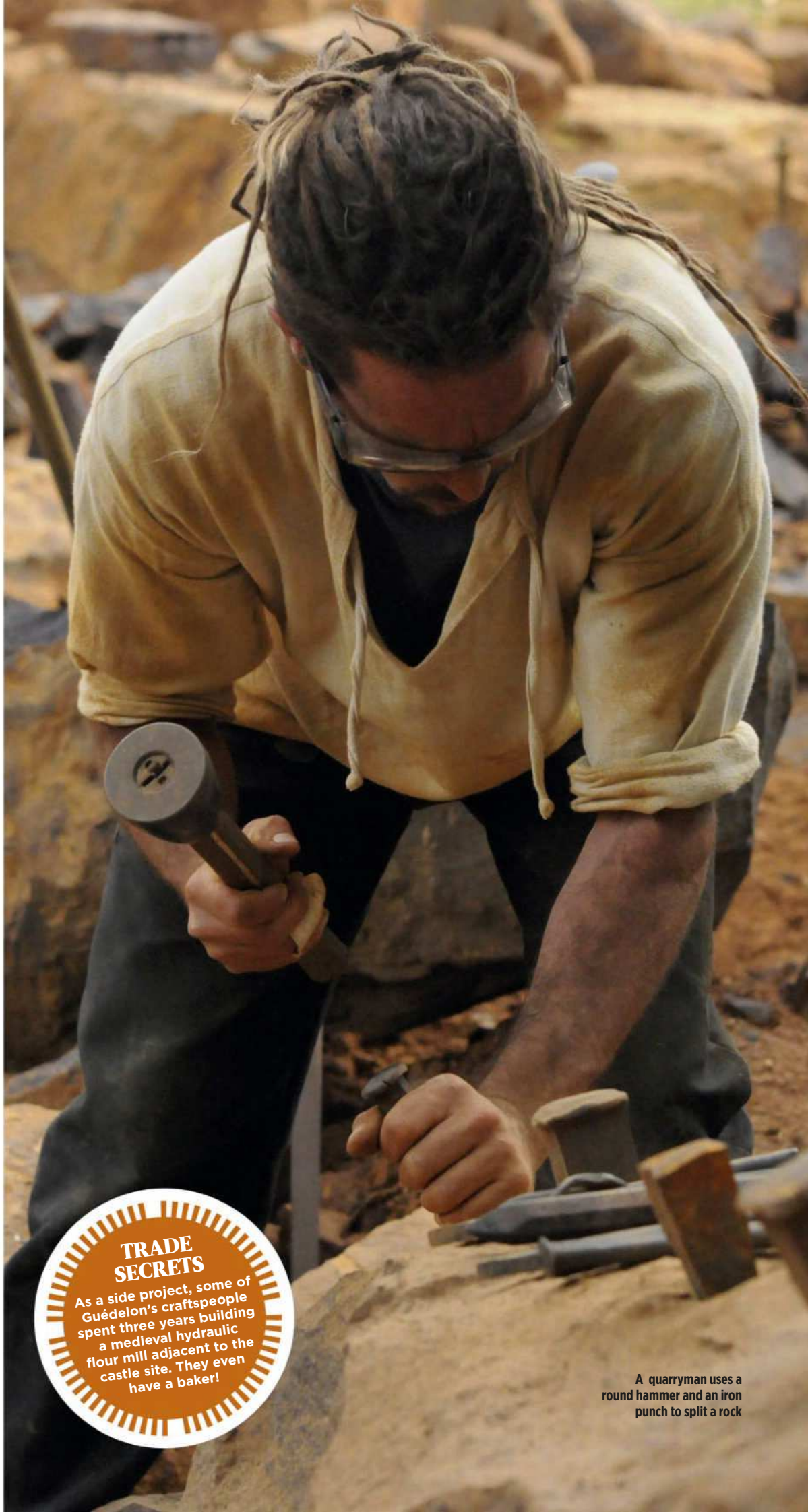
Large stones may need to have several wedges hammered in before they'll split



The proximity of the quarry is as important as having a water source



Thousands of cubic metres of sandstone will be used in the castle



TRADE SECRETS

As a side project, some of Guédelon's craftspeople spent three years building a medieval hydraulic flour mill adjacent to the castle site. They even have a baker!

A quarryman uses a round hammer and an iron punch to split a rock



Mortar begins with limestone – first it's burnt to make 'quicklime'. It's then 'slaked' with water and turned into lime putty



The lime putty is thinned with water in large wooden vats

“THE MASTER MASON IN CHARGE OF THE BUILDING PROJECT DECIDES WHAT KIND OF STONE HE NEEDS”



STEP 3

MAKING MORTAR

Basketloads of sand are laid out on boards. Lime is thinned with water into a smooth, creamy putty, which is then poured over the sand and mixed together with long-handled hoes, causing the angular particles of the sand to lock together. The resulting mortar has an extremely long setting time. This allows for a small amount of movement in the wall and thus aids stability.



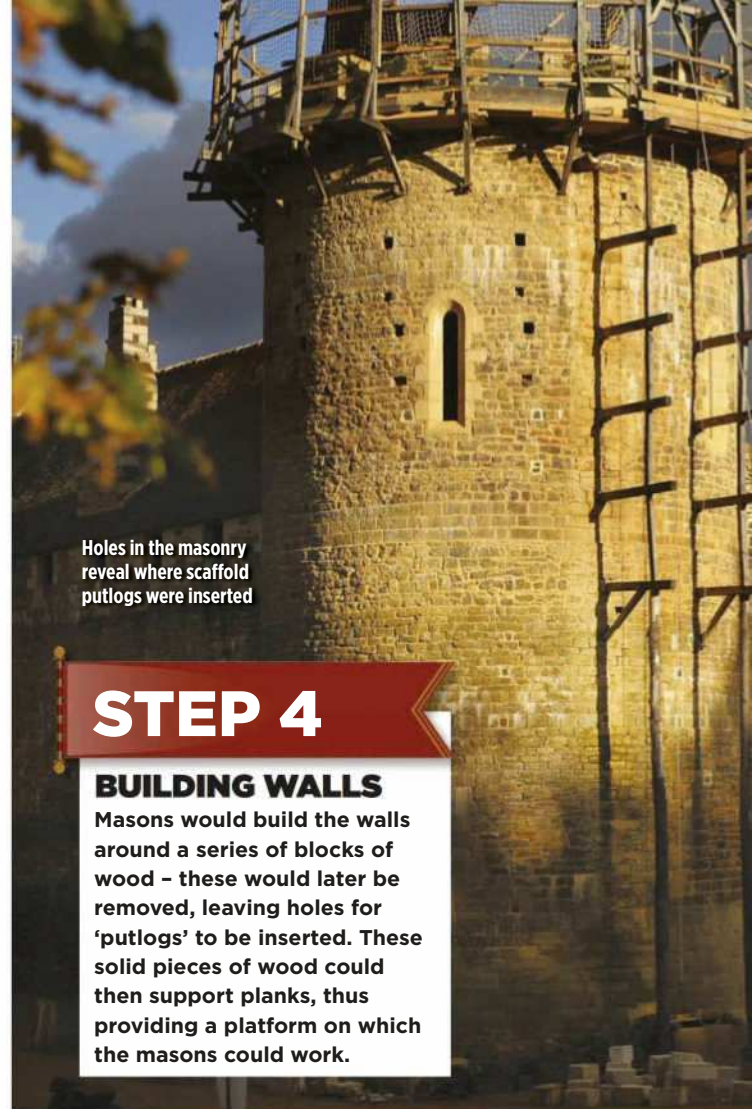
The mortar for the facing walls is made of lime putty and sand in a 1:2 ratio; for the inner wall, it's a 1:1:1 mix of lime, sand and rough earth



TRADE SECRETS

Guédelon's quadrangle wall is 188 metres in length. The walls are six metres high and up to 2.5 metres thick.

String 'mason lines' help the masons keep their walls in line



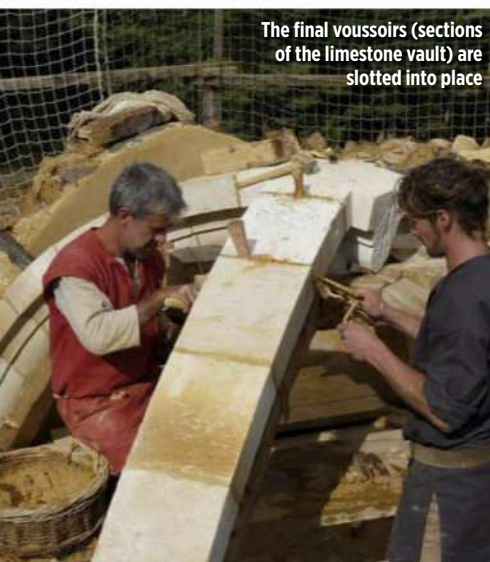
Holes in the masonry reveal where scaffold putlogs were inserted

STEP 4

BUILDING WALLS

Masons would build the walls around a series of blocks of wood – these would later be removed, leaving holes for 'putlogs' to be inserted. These solid pieces of wood could then support planks, thus providing a platform on which the masons could work.

The stones of the vault are initially held up by a wooden frame called the centring



The final voussoirs (sections of the limestone vault) are slotted into place



The chapel roof – the webbing between the ribs has been covered with lime render

STEP 5

COMPLETING A VAULT

The carpenters have constructed a wooden frame to support the stones of the vault while they are being put in position. After carefully positioning the ornate keystone at the top of the frame, the masons build up the vault by placing voussoirs (the stone wedges that make up an arch) simultaneously on each arm of the frame. After proving that the ribs of the vault will hold by gently lowering the frame, the masons fill in the gaps between the ribs with sandstone slabs and mortar.

The finished keystone is placed in position. It took five weeks to carve

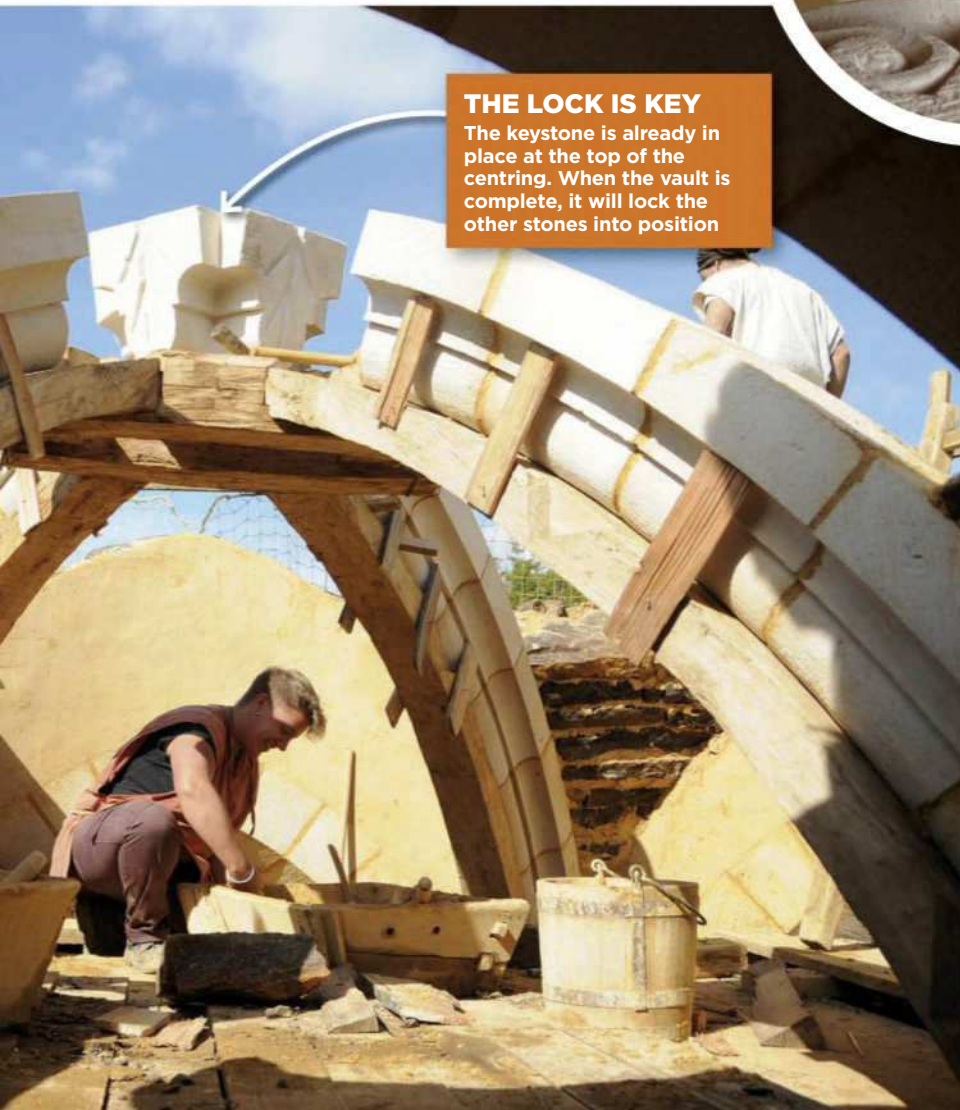


The detailed work on this corbel (*inset*) is being made using small-headed chisels forged by the castle blacksmiths



THE LOCK IS KEY

The keystone is already in place at the top of the centring. When the vault is complete, it will lock the other stones into position



Stonemasons finishing off the gothic tracery on the chapel window



GET HOOKED

READ

The Medieval Castle by Charles Phillips (Haynes, 2018) offers a superbly illustrated introduction into how castles such as Guédelon were developed and built.

VISIT

It's easy to spend a day at Guédelon (www.guedelon.fr). You could combine your visit with a trip to the nearby World Heritage Site at Vézelay, or join our author, Julian Humphrys, on one of his twice-yearly tours to Guédelon and Burgundy (www.traveleditions.co.uk).

DOVER UNDER SIEGE

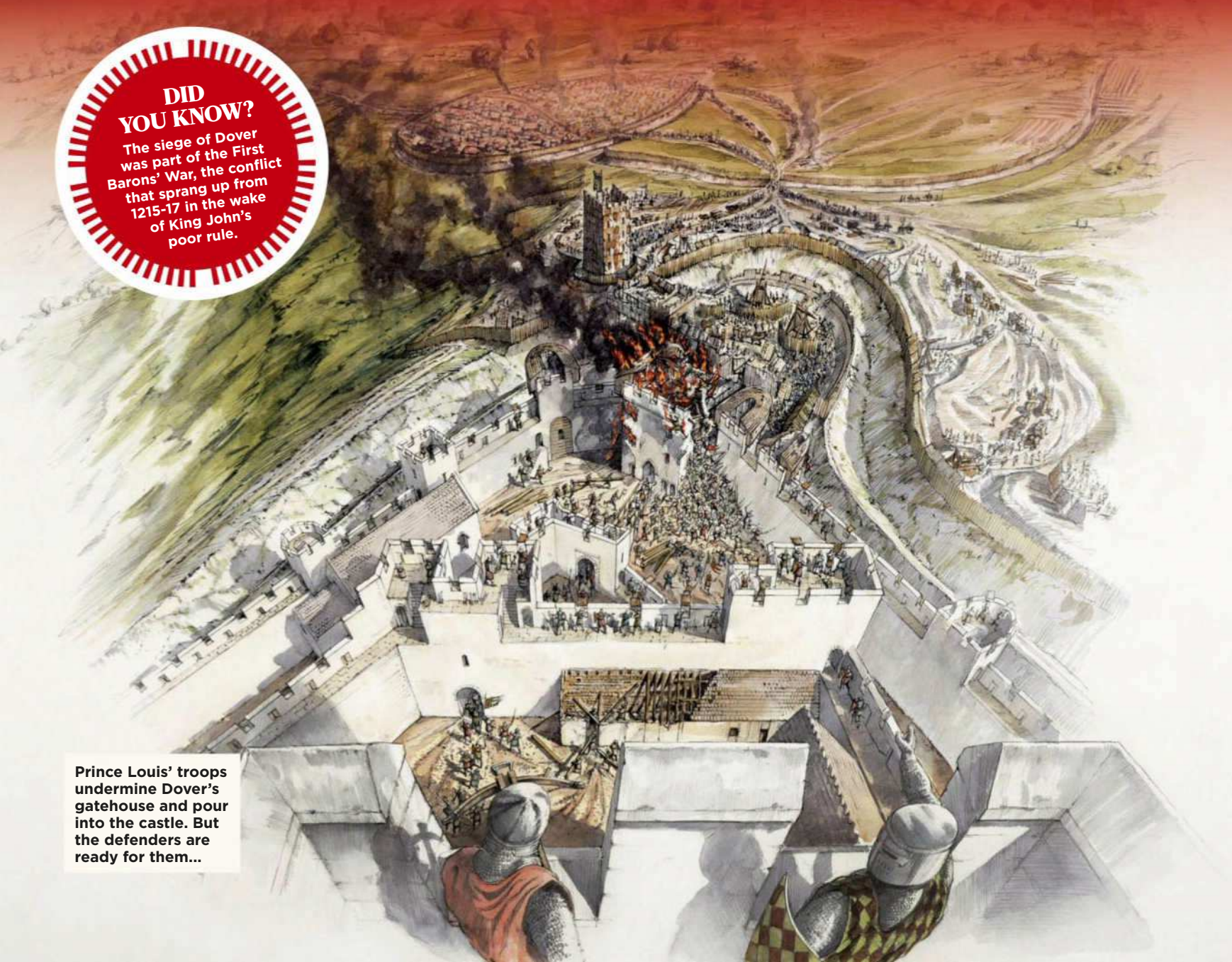
HOW TO DEFEND A CASTLE

Bombardment, sniping, mining, diplomacy, bribery, psychological warfare, hand-to-hand combat: the great siege of Dover Castle had it all. In 1216, Prince Louis of France tried, and failed, to capture it

DID YOU KNOW?

The siege of Dover was part of the First Barons' War, the conflict that sprang up from 1215-17 in the wake of King John's poor rule.

Prince Louis' troops undermine Dover's gatehouse and pour into the castle. But the defenders are ready for them...



Perched high up on a clifftop, Dover Castle has long stood on the front line of England's defences. On more than one occasion, troops have gathered here to face potential invaders from across the Channel. In 1940, it was the headquarters for the evacuation from Dunkirk. Yet this historic castle's finest hour probably came 800 years ago, when it stood virtually alone against Prince Louis of France – and in doing so lived up to its nickname of 'the lock and key to the kingdom'.

The year 1199 had seen one of England's worst kings ascend to the throne. John, youngest son of Henry II, had succeeded his brother, Richard the Lionheart, as ruler not only of England but also of an extensive empire in what is now northern and western France. But within five years he had managed to lose Normandy, Anjou and much of Poitou to the French King, Philip II.

John spent the next decade trying to build up a war chest to finance the reconquest of these territories. Although he succeeded in raising the money he needed, the dubious methods he used to do it alienated not only weak groups like townspeople and the church, but also, far more dangerously, the barons.

In 1214, following the dismal failure of John's military attempt to regain his lost dominions, his baronial opponents rose against him, demanding a charter of liberties as a safeguard against what they saw as the King's tyrannical behaviour. In May 1215, they seized London, and the following month John was forced to agree to their demands, attaching his seal to the document that later became known as Magna Carta.

John had no intention of implementing the agreement. When, at the end of the summer, he repudiated the charter, the barons came to the conclusion that if the King couldn't be restrained he'd have to

be replaced. Declaring John deposed, they offered the crown to Louis of France, Philip II's eldest son.

John wasn't the kind of man to take this lying down. He hit back hard, capturing the rebel stronghold of Rochester in November 1215 – after undermining one of the towers of its keep – and then led an army of foreign mercenaries up and down the eastern side of the country, ravaging the lands of his enemies. By the spring of 1216, the rebels were left with little more than London. It must have seemed that John was on the brink of victory.

On 21 May, everything changed. Louis landed in Kent with a large French army. As John fell back before him, many towns and castles in southeast England opened their gates to the French prince, and on 2 June he was proclaimed King in London. Within months, Louis had the support of about two-thirds of the nobility and control of more than half of the country. In the southeast only two castles remained loyal to John: Windsor and Dover.

ONE TOUGH NUT

Dover Castle's location, facing France and overlooking the Straits of Dover, gave it an immense strategic importance. If Louis captured it, he would have an ideal supply depot for his campaigns. If he ignored it, he ran the risk that its garrison would be able to disrupt his lines of communication and ambush reinforcements for his army.

Realising that Dover had to be taken, Louis surrounded it by land and sea, beginning his siege in earnest on 22 July.

MY FAVOURITE CASTLE

MARC MORRIS *Chepstow*

Chepstow in South Wales is one of my favourites, partly because its construction spans so many periods. It boasts one of the earliest Norman stone keeps (c1070) and possibly the earliest twin-towered gatehouse (c1190) in Britain, as well as an ingenious domestic range built in the late 13th century.



Dover would be a tough nut for Louis to crack – it was one of the largest castles in the kingdom and one of the most modern in Europe. Its site already had a long history of occupation, housing in turn an Iron Age fort, a Roman lighthouse, a Saxon burgh and a Norman timber castle. The stone castle that stood in 1216 was relatively new, begun by Henry II, who built its square keep, and further strengthened by Richard I and then by John himself. The main entrance to the castle was at the northern end of the site, through a large gatehouse with two round towers that the defenders had further protected by a large earth and timber barbican with an oak palisade and wide ditch.

After making sure that the castle was well provisioned, John furnished it with a substantial garrison – contemporary accounts mention 140 knights and a large number of men-at-arms.

Getting the right number of defenders was tricky. Too few and they wouldn't be able to man the walls, but too many and they would quickly run out of food.

Starvation led many castles to surrender in the Middle Ages, but here John seems to have got things just right, as there's no suggestion that Dover's defenders ever went hungry during the ensuing siege. And in Hubert de Burgh, John had selected the ideal commander. The younger son of a family of Norfolk gentry, he had risen to become John's justiciar, the officer responsible for the administration of the



John and Louis had already warred against each other in 1214, during which the English King spectacularly failed to regain his lands in Normandy



A statue in Salisbury Cathedral shows John 'signing' Magna Carta; in fact, he attached his seal to the document

BRIDGEMAN IMAGES X2, GETTY X2

realm when the King was away. De Burgh had made his name by his gallant (if ultimately unsuccessful) defence of Chinon against the French a decade earlier and, as a man who owed his advancement to the King's patronage, his loyalty to the crown was never in question.

THE PRINCE'S GAMBITS

As a castle Dover had two weaknesses, both of which Louis tried to exploit. The first was that it was built on soft chalk, which was relatively easy to undermine. The second was that its main entrance was overlooked by high ground, on which most of Louis' army was camped.

It was there that Louis placed the stone-throwing catapults of his siege artillery. The rather imprecise and inconsistent terminology used by contemporary chroniclers makes it difficult to identify exactly what kind of catapults these were. For example, a 'petraria' was clearly a stone thrower, but exactly how it worked isn't known. Generally speaking, medieval siege artillery can be divided into three types: those that work by tension, torsion and leverage.

The commonest form of tension machine was the ballista or springald, a giant crossbow that launched huge darts. The defenders of Carlisle are said to have used them with great success against the besieging Scots in 1315.

The best-known torsion machine was the mangonel. Like a Roman onager, it derived its power from a twisted skein of rope, hair or leather. A wooden throwing arm, which was fitted with either a cup or sling, was fixed at right angles to this and pulled back to the ground. When it was released, the torsion in the skein would cause the arm to shoot forward to strike a padded crossbar, at which point the missile, normally a stone, would be flung forward.

Interestingly, there's no example of such a machine in contemporary illustrations. This may have been because they were so commonplace they were considered less interesting than other types of catapult. On the other hand, they may have been much rarer than we think, or perhaps never used at all.

The third type, relying on leverage, was usually called a trebuchet. It seems to have been invented by the Arabs and then adopted by the crusaders. It is virtually the only type of catapult shown in contemporary illustrations. The earliest types, which were operated manually and were almost certainly used by Louis at Dover, consisted of a



Protected from the defenders' missiles by a mobile shelter called a 'cat', the besiegers undermine a castle wall

long throwing arm with ropes at one end and a sling at the other, pivoted on a beam between a pair of uprights. Teams of up to 250 men would haul on the ropes so that the arm and sling would pivot upwards and release the missile. Operating one of these trebuchets was not without its hazards; when William the Lion of Scotland used one during the siege of Wark in 1174, a stone slipped out of its sling and killed one of his own knights.

CHIPPING AWAY

While Louis' catapults continued their bombardment of Dover's main gate, his crossbowmen did their best to keep the defenders' heads down using the tried and tested method of shooting from a tall wooden tower, which the French had built to overlook the castle's outer defences.

Meanwhile his miners were hard at work. Protected by a 'cat' – a hut on wheels – they got into the barbican ditch and dug through the chalk to undermine the wooden stockade, sending part of it collapsing to the ground. The attackers poured through the gap and captured the barbican, killing its commander. As the weeks passed, a steady stream of visitors, including King Alexander II of Scotland, came to the siege to pay homage to Louis.

In an attempt to sabotage the morale of the garrison, which he hoped would

DOVER CASTLE

Extensively repaired and strengthened after the siege of 1216, the castle's clifftop location and extensive concentric defences made it one of the most formidable in the country

NORFOLK TOWERS

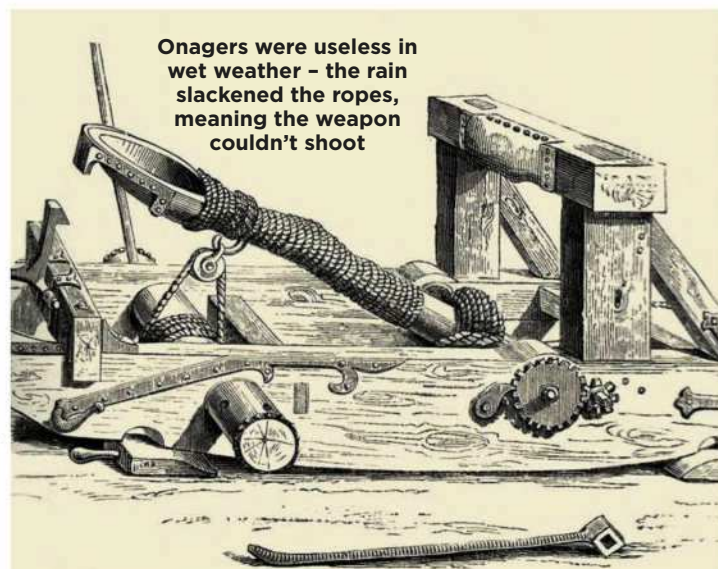
Site of the original entrance to the castle, which was undermined by the French in 1216. The towers were subsequently rebuilt as a solid mass of masonry.

ST JOHN'S TOWER

Additional protection in the castle ditch.

DID YOU KNOW?

You can still walk along the underground medieval tunnel that leads from the castle to St John's Tower.



Onagers were useless in wet weather – the rain slackened the ropes, meaning the weapon couldn't shoot

AVRANCHES TOWER

Covers a potential weak spot in the defences and designed to give crossbowmen extensive fields of fire.

CHURCH OF ST MARY IN CASTRO

A restored Saxon church that served the castle community.

SHEER DROP

No need for defences here!

ROMAN LIGHTHOUSE

Probably built in the second century AD and converted into a bell tower in the 15th century.

GREAT TOWER

Built by Henry II in the 1180s. The last line of the castle's defences, but also a comfortable palace where important visitors could be accommodated and entertained.

CONCENTRIC DEFENCES

Enable attackers to be shot at from a range of positions. Any attackers who succeeded in piercing the outer defences risked being caught in a deadly killing zone.

CONSTABLE'S GATE

The main entrance of the castle. Built to replace the original gatehouse, which was filled in after the siege of 1216-17.

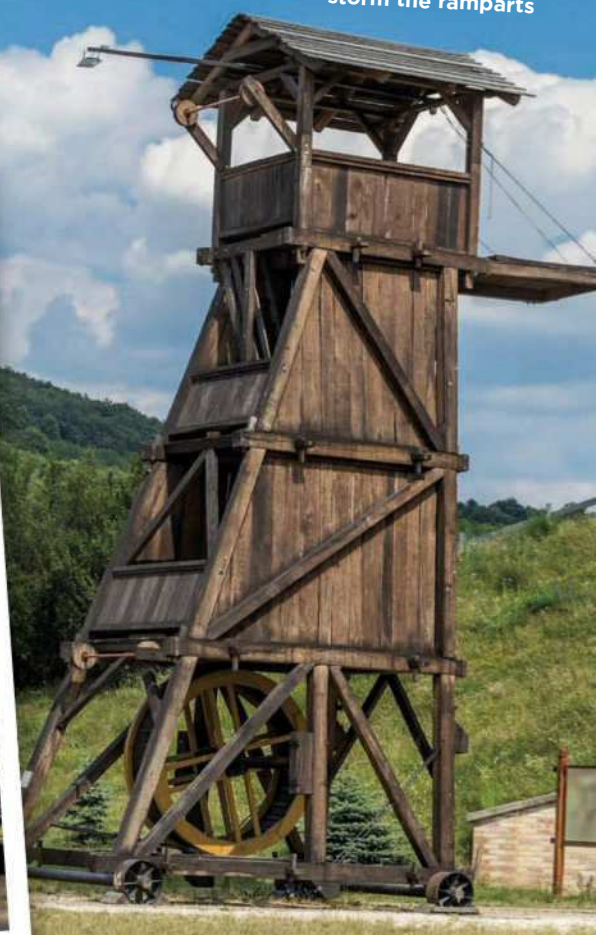
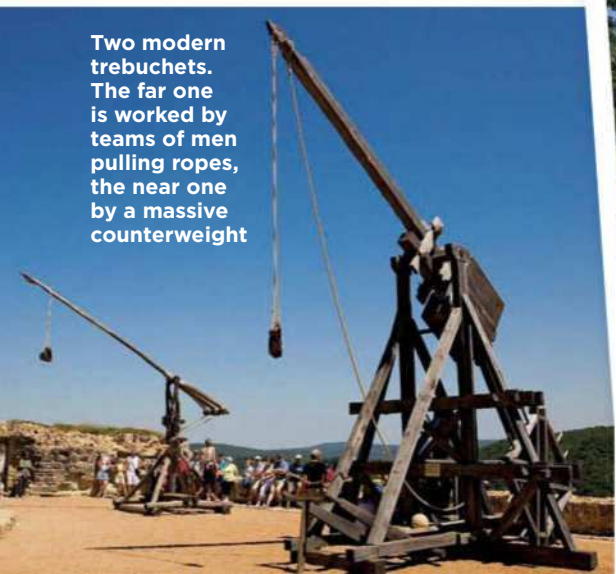
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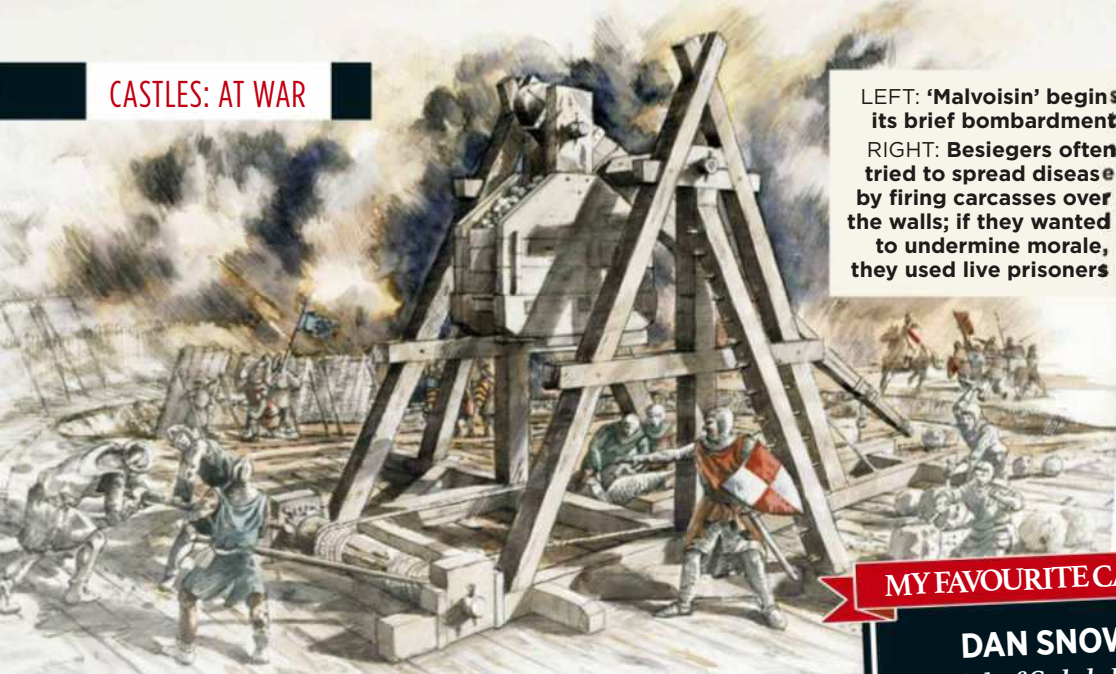
Additional defences to protect the vulnerable northern approach to the castle. Built in the 13th century and strengthened during the Napoleonic Wars.

Some siege towers could be wheeled up to castle walls, enabling the attackers within to cross its drawbridge and storm the ramparts

A ballista was a giant crossbow that could shoot stones as well as bolts

Two modern trebuchets. The far one is worked by teams of men pulling ropes, the near one by a massive counterweight





LEFT: 'Malvoisin' begins its brief bombardment
RIGHT: Besiegers often tried to spread disease by firing carcasses over the walls; if they wanted to undermine morale, they used live prisoners

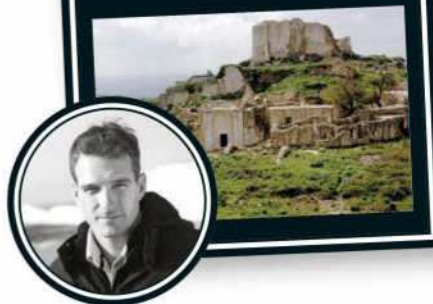


MY FAVOURITE CASTLE

DAN SNOW

Citadel of Salah Ed-Din

The Citadel of Salah Ed-Din in northwest Syria is unexpected and remarkable. Its most striking feature is the giant, man-made defensive moat around it, hewn from the living rock, with one narrow pinnacle left to rest a drawbridge on. It's a staggering example of the ambition of castle builders in the Near East and perhaps a reflection of their desperation in the face of an overwhelming military threat.



DID YOU KNOW?

In 1304, Edward I built a trebuchet larger than Malvoisin, dubbed War Wolf, to besiege Stirling Castle. It was so large it filled 30 wagons when disassembled.

be running out of supplies, Louis had shops built in full view of the castle. One contemporary wrote that the French camp looked like an enormous market. But, unimpressed by this display and equally unmoved by Louis' threat to hang every one of them if they didn't surrender, the defenders fought on – and so he once again set his miners to work.

This time they undermined the main gatehouse. It seems that De Burgh's men knew that a new mine was approaching, because small tunnels still exist in the chalk beneath the castle walls. These are probably countermines, dug in an attempt to intercept the French miners.

No doubt the defenders had felt vibrations, heard noises or seen large amounts of excavated chalk being carried away. As a result, when one of the gate-towers came crashing down and the French charged through the breach, they found the garrison ready and waiting. After some bitter hand-to-hand fighting, the attackers were driven back and De Burgh's men sealed the breach with an improvised timber barricade.

The assault's failure spurred Louis to strike a truce with the defenders, but towards the end of October sensational news reached Dover. On the night of 17/18 October, John had died at Newark, leaving his nine-year-old son Henry as King.

THE BARONS WAVER

Confident that victory was now within his grasp, Louis tried diplomacy. Arguing that the garrison no longer had a master to serve, he urged De Burgh to surrender. One account claims Louis backed up his

arguments with a mixture of bribes and threats, offering De Burgh the rule of East Anglia if he agreed to yield the castle and threatening to hang his captive brother if he refused. But Louis had misread the situation.

Not only was Hubert de Burgh in no mood to surrender, but many of Louis' allies amongst the English baronage began to waver in their support. After all, most of those who had joined his cause had done so out of personal opposition to what they saw as John's

tyranny – they had no

quarrel with a nine-year-old boy. As time went on,

more and more of Louis' supporters began to desert him for Henry, whose advisors had cleverly reissued Magna Carta as evidence that the new King's reign would be very different to that of his hated father.

Unwilling to spend any more time bogged down at Dover, Louis abandoned the siege and returned to London, taking most of his army with him to campaign elsewhere. He soon forced the royal strongholds of Hertford and Berkhamsted to surrender, but before long he began to pay the price for not capturing Dover as its garrison, together with guerrillas from the Weald of Kent, began harrying his communication lines.

Anxious to deal with this threat yet unwilling to suspend operations

elsewhere, Louis took the fateful decision to divide his forces. In May 1217, after sending half of his army northwards to capture Lincoln, Louis once again laid siege to Dover. This time he had a devastating new weapon, a monstrous trebuchet nicknamed 'Malvoisin', meaning Bad Neighbour, which had been specially brought from France.

Louis had employed trebuchets before, but this one was different. Instead of relying on the uncertain muscle power of men pulling ropes, it was fitted with a massive counterweight in the form of a box filled with stones, earth, sand or lead. It was huge, accurate and, potentially, very destructive.

But Malvoisin would not get the chance to demonstrate its wall-breaking capabilities. Just ten days into this second siege, news reached Louis that his main army had been decisively defeated at Lincoln by forces loyal to the young Henry III. Dismantling his trebuchet, Louis once again abandoned the siege, and this time he didn't come back.

Three months later, Louis' hopes of ruling England were finally dashed when ships bringing him reinforcements were completely destroyed off Sandwich by an English fleet under the indefatigable De Burgh. Bowing to the inevitable, Louis gave up his claim to the English throne and, having negotiated good terms both for himself and his remaining supporters, went back to France, never to return. ☉

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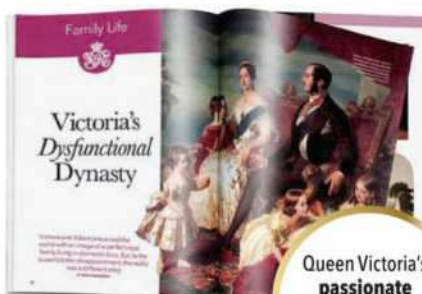
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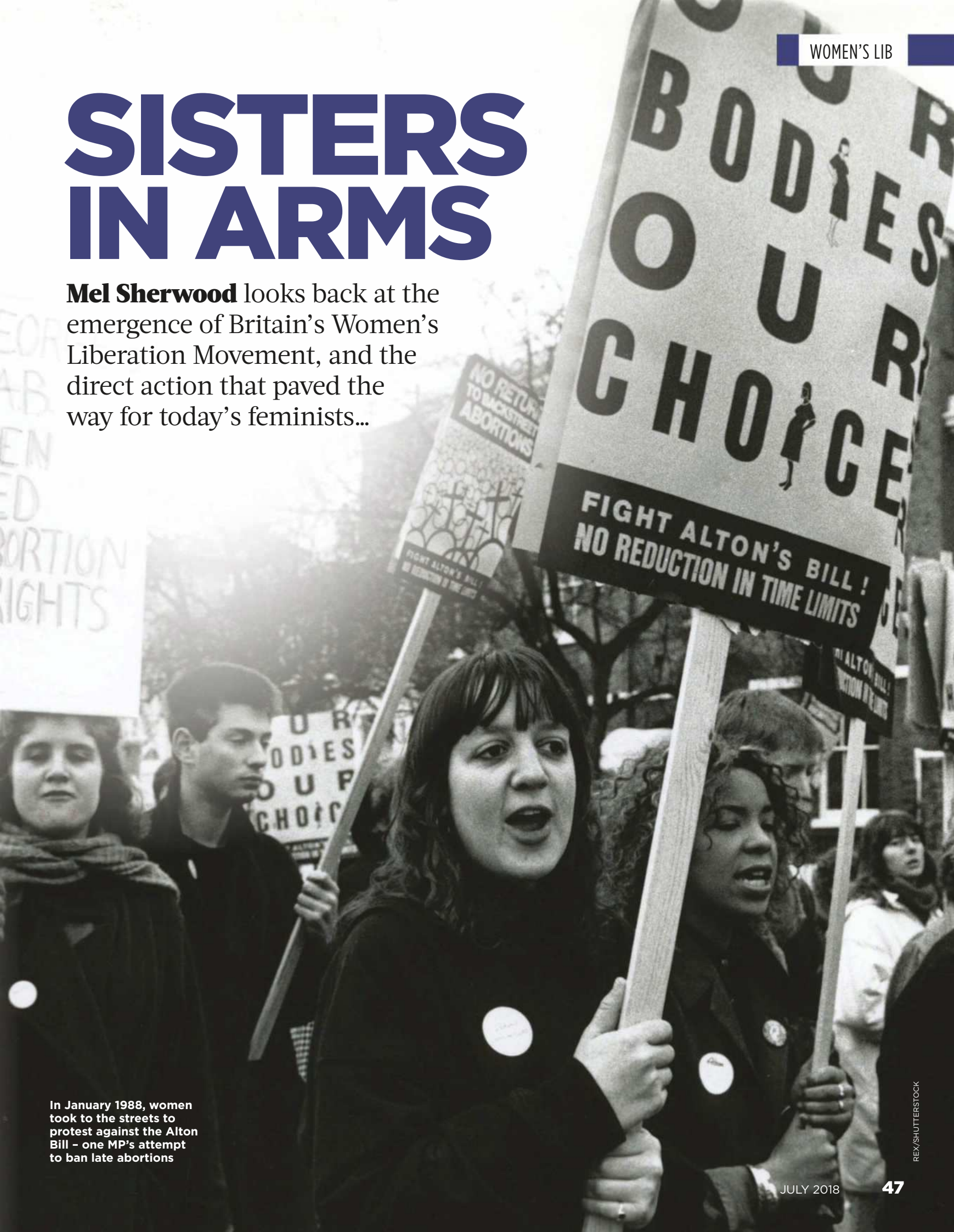
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SISTERS IN ARMS

Mel Sherwood looks back at the emergence of Britain's Women's Liberation Movement, and the direct action that paved the way for today's feminists...



In January 1988, women took to the streets to protest against the Alton Bill – one MP's attempt to ban late abortions

As star after star walked the red carpet dressed in black at the usually colourful Golden Globes this January, the Time's Up campaign extended its reach far beyond the entrance to the Beverly Hilton hotel. Actors from Meryl Streep to Emma Watson swept aside the usual questions about their sartorial choices, instead deferring to the female activists they had chosen to take as their guests to discuss matters of sexual harassment and gender inequality in the workplace. The campaign had been launched by a coalition of female Hollywood actors, agents, writers, directors, producers and entertainment executives in the wake of the tidal wave of sexual assault allegations against film mogul Harvey Weinstein. And it was at this glittering awards ceremony that the whole world became aware of this new front in the fight for equality.

But such battles have not always been so civilised, nor so glamorous. The activists of the Women's Liberation Movement (WLM) of the 1960s-80s discovered that they would need to employ shock tactics in their fight, which largely focused on gaining equality in the workplace, in the family and for rights over their own bodies.

Much like the suffragettes before them, many of these women realised that it was deeds, not words, that would win the day. Of course, this direct action went hand in hand with more practical and administrative activism, but it was the subversive and spectacular acts that made it impossible for the world to ignore the inequality they suffered.

A NAMELESS PROBLEM

Second-wave feminism emerged in the US in the 1960s. When Betty Friedan published *The Feminine Mystique* in 1963, in which she called out "the problem that has no name" – a widespread unhappiness among the middle-class housewives of America – she opened something of a Pandora's box. The discontent that she shone a light on was not restricted to the US. Feminists around the world were waking up.

The first action on this side of the pond might, today, seem almost stereotypically polite. Fifty years ago this June, 187 female sewing machinists at Ford's Dagenham factory went on strike. They objected to the fact that they were classed as 'unskilled' workers, despite the fact – writes Emmeline

MP Barbara Castle (second from left) takes tea with the Dagenham machinists. They helped win 'equal pay' in name; in practice we're still some way off



"They realised that it was deeds, not words, that would win the day"

Pankhurst's great-granddaughter Helen in her book *Deeds not Words* – "that they needed to pass a skills test to be employed". This classification meant that they earned less than men in equivalent work. The act may seem civilised enough, but for women to strike at this time took courage and came after years of asking, in vain, for their roles to be reclassified.

On 28 June 1968, all 187 machinists travelled to London and marched the streets of Whitehall before meeting up with MP Barbara Castle, the Employment Secretary. They brokered a deal that ended their three-week strike and which would, ultimately, lead to the momentous Equal Pay Act of 1970. But it was not exactly a glorious victory for the strikers; their conditions were much improved, but they were still considered 'unskilled'. They were not reclassified or given equal pay until they struck again in 1984.

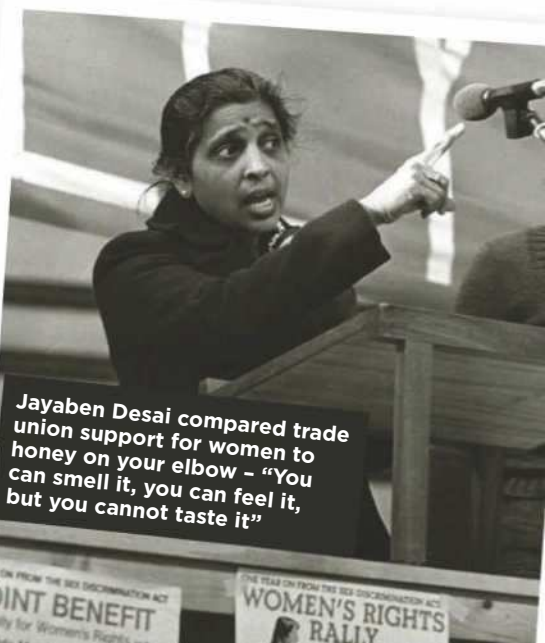
Many more controversial feminist strikes followed, including the Night Cleaners' Campaign of 1970-72, which sought to unionise the victimised and underpaid women who cleaned London's office blocks at night, and the Grunwick Film Processing Laboratories strike of 1976-78,

headed up by Jayaben Desai: "A small, middle-aged woman [who] led the 'strikers in saris' on a two-year battle that included a hunger strike," says Helen Pankhurst in *Deeds Not Words*. This fight for better working conditions saw, for the first time in UK history, Asian women at the forefront of a major industrial action. But, more immediately, the Ford strike inspired thousands of activists to come together into what would eventually become the WLM.

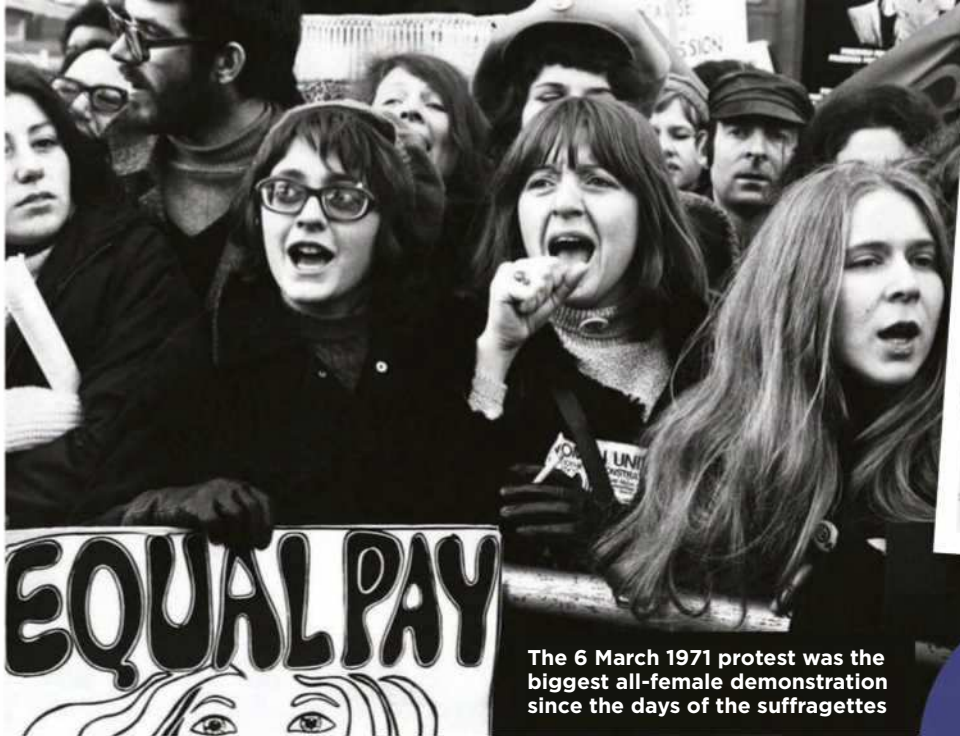
At the end of the sixties, this emerging group of women and feminist thinkers was ready to fight for equality. They had lived through a remarkable era of rapid social and cultural change – many were realising that the sexual liberation that the decade brought did not necessarily bring with it the women's liberation that had been imagined.

Women were still expected to earn less while they worked; to give up work when they got married or became pregnant (being sacked upon announcing a pregnancy was not uncommon); to

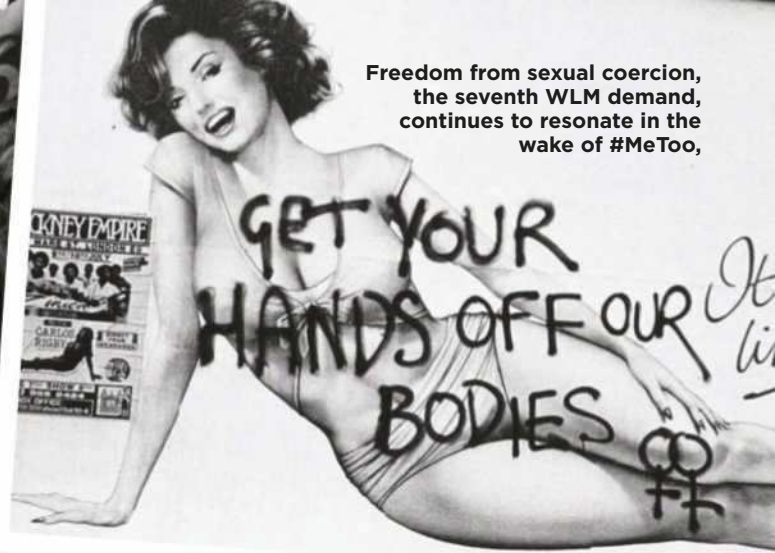
Betty Friedan would become known as the 'Mother of the Movement'



Jayaben Desai compared trade union support for women to honey on your elbow – "You can smell it, you can feel it, but you cannot taste it"



The 6 March 1971 protest was the biggest all-female demonstration since the days of the suffragettes



Freedom from sexual coercion, the seventh WLM demand, continues to resonate in the wake of #MeToo,

settle down and be good housewives; and to serve their husbands and children. To see any effective change, they had to get organised and be more than a little bit daring.

FLOUR POWER

At the end of February 1970, some 600 activists arrived at Ruskin College, Oxford. Men manned the crêche and made the sandwiches for lunch, while the women settled down for three intensive days of feminist discourse. It was the first conference of its kind in the UK (another seven would follow), and the discussions were groundbreaking.

Delegates from around the world spoke to the engaged and excited audience. They narrowed their objectives down to four key demands, which they believed would benefit all women in all walks of life: equal pay; equal educational and job opportunities; free contraception and abortion on demand; and free 24-hour nurseries. These were formally adopted at the following conference the next year (a further three were added at a later conference). But it wasn't all talk, no action. They also planned a demonstration that would capture the whole world's attention.

In November of 1970, anyone turning on their television to watch the Miss World contest would have been presented with a different spectacle to the one scheduled. Activists descended upon the Royal Albert Hall, the venue for the pageant, to disrupt the event in protest of the way it objectified women. And disrupt it they did, pelting the stage, hosts and participants with flour bombs, tomatoes and stink bombs. People watching at home even went out into the streets to join the protests, and they caused so much chaos that the event had

to be abandoned. Five activists were arrested. Though the press coverage of the protest and the ensuing trials was incredibly negative, Women's Lib had never been so popular.

Just a few months later, on 6 March 1971, 4,000 women took to London's streets for the first Women's Lib march. The WLMs demands were brandished on banners, while the mob waved washing lines and chanted "One, two, three, four, we want a bloody damn sight more!" They descended on 10 Downing Street to hand over a petition, which called for the government to meet their four demands, after which the march culminated with a series of speakers at Trafalgar Square.

In the months that followed, away from the dramatic spotlight of direct action, there were more practical, local activists working tirelessly for the cause. Hundreds of groups and campaigns emerged, with membership of London's Women's Liberation Workshop reportedly rising from 16 to 66 groups.

Such groups would have ranged from refuges that offered women security in the face of domestic violence to basic centres where women could gain free family planning and legal advice. At these hubs, feminist publications were also circulated. Newsletters and leaflets communicated local feminist news, while magazines such as *Spare Rib* and, later, *Shocking Pink*, helped to communicate the messages of the movement, report on any political progress and threats, and to organise and report on direct action – of which there was plenty to discuss.

Though it does not appear among the initial demands, one of the WLM's great achievements was in making violence against women – a largely invisible crime – visible and impossible to

£117
MILLION

The estimated cost, in modern money, that the three-week sewing machinists' strike at the Dagenham factory cost Ford Motors.

ignore. There was much activity on this front: rape crisis centres were established, anti-rape conferences were held and, by 1977, there were some 170 Women's Aid refuges in Britain. Arguably, the centre of activity on this front was Leeds, where the most extreme example of violence against women could be found – the Yorkshire Ripper, later discovered to be Peter Sutcliffe, was at large.

Between 1975 and 1980, Sutcliffe murdered 13 women and assaulted seven more. At the time, the police advised that women should not go out at night, especially not without a male escort. This was hardly the message to send to a group of empowered women, and it was perceived as an extension of victim-blaming: why curfew the potential victims as opposed to the potential perpetrators?

To the feminists of the Leeds area, this could not be borne. Inspired by similar marches in Europe and in Edinburgh, on 12 November 1977 the Leeds Revolutionary Feminist Group organised

Continues on p52

SEVEN DEMANDS THAT MAKE THE WOMANIFESTO

The four demands that were decided at the 1970 conference (equal pay; equal educational and job opportunities; free contraception and abortion on demand; and free 24-hour nurseries) were, for a large proportion of feminists, insufficient. Before the decade was out, a three more were added: legal and financial independence for all women (1974); the right to self-defined sexuality and an end to discrimination against lesbians (1974); and freedom for all women from intimidation by the threat or use of violence or sexual coercion regardless of marital status, and an end to the laws assumptions and institutions that perpetuate male dominance (1978). The adoption of the seventh demand shows how significant the fight on male violence over women became throughout the 1970s, and remains especially poignant today.

TIMELINE How the second

The 1960s, '70s and '80s saw huge surges in women's rights and feminist

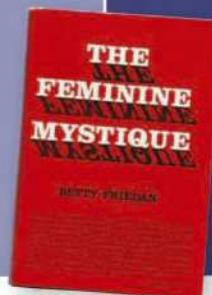
1961

The contraceptive pill is introduced, but at first is only available to married women. This is partially extended in 1967, and made available to all women in 1974.



1963

Betty Friedan's opus *The Feminine Mystique*, a call to arms for all the dissatisfied housewives and 'ordinary' women of '50s and '60s America, is published. It is largely considered to have sparked the second wave of feminism.

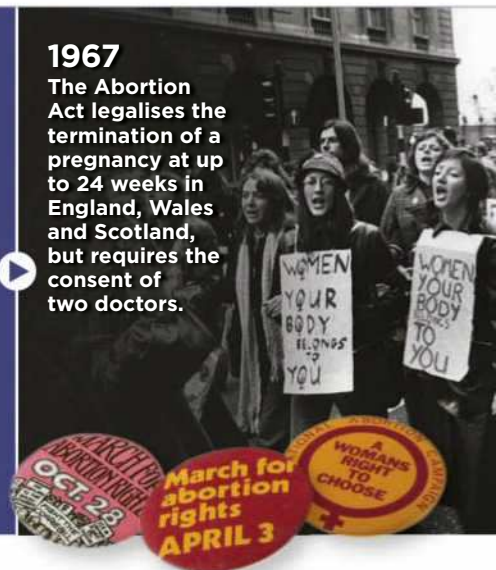


1964

The Married Women's Property Act is revised, allowing married women to be the owners of any money they earned and to inherit property.

1967

The Abortion Act legalises the termination of a pregnancy at up to 24 weeks in England, Wales and Scotland, but requires the consent of two doctors.



1980

The 300 Group is founded to campaign for equal representation in Parliament, 300 being roughly half the seats in the House of Commons.



1979

Margaret Thatcher becomes the UK's first female Prime Minister. She holds the office for 11 years, and becomes known as the 'Iron Lady'.

1978

The Organisation of Women of Asian and African Descent is founded, to fight for issues including immigration and deportation.

Susie Orbach's bestselling anti-diet book *Fat is a Feminist Issue* is published.

1977

'Take Back the Night' marches in Europe inspire 'Reclaim the Night' marches across the UK.

The Women's Room, by American feminist author Marilyn French, is published.



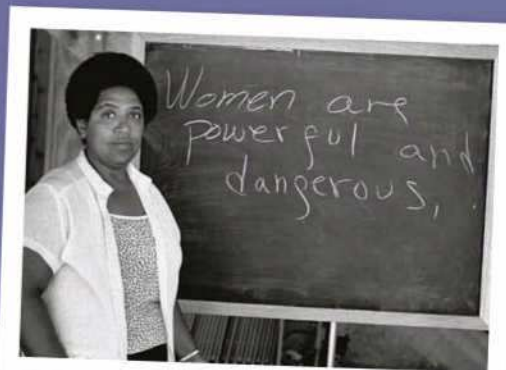
1981

A group of Welsh women form the anti-nuclear Greenham Common Peace Camp at RAF Greenham Common in Berkshire.



1982

African-American poet and lesbian-feminist Audre Lorde's autobiographical novel *Zami: A New Spelling of My Name* is published.



1984

Women Against Pit Closures is formed during the Miners' Strike.



wave of feminism rolled out...

literature, but that progress was hard fought and hard earned



1968

In June, the Ford Machinist's Strike in Dagenham makes the headlines. After brokering a deal with the strikers, MP Barbara Castle becomes First Secretary of State.



1969

Frances Beal's *Double Jeopardy: To Be Black and Female* is published in the US.

1970

Germaine Greer's *The Female Eunuch* is published, arguing that the 'traditional' role of the female in a suburban, nuclear family represses women sexually.



1972

The feminist magazine *Spare Rib* releases its first issue (pictured).

Sex, Gender and Society, by Ann Oakley, is published.



1976

The Domestic Violence and Matrimonial Proceedings Act allows women to obtain a court order against violent husbands, without first going through divorce or separation.

The Grunwick Film Processing Lab strike begins.

1975

The Employment Protection Act and the Sex Discrimination Act are passed in the UK. These make discrimination on the grounds of gender, marriage or pregnancy unlawful and introduce statutory maternity leave.



1974

National Women's Aid (today known as Women's Aid) is established in England to coordinate all of the women's refuges and shelters across the nation.

1973

The Rape Crisis Network is founded in England and Wales (pictured); it is extended to Scotland in 1976.

Brixton Black Women's Group is formed.



1987

Diane Abbott is elected MP of Hackney North and Stoke Newington, becoming the first black woman to gain a seat in the House of Commons.



1988

The first woman wins a case under the amended Equal Pay Act.

1991

Rape within marriage is criminalised in England and Wales.



Reclaim the Night marches are still held annually

80+

The number of women in the film industry who have accused Harvey Weinstein of sexual harassment, assault or rape. Dates range from 1985 to 2017.

a women-only 'Reclaim the Night' march through the city, with supporting marches elsewhere throughout the country. Brandishing torches and banners reading 'No curfew on women – curfew on men', some 130 Leeds women marched a route that covered many of the sites of Sutcliffe's attacks. This march was controversial for more than just the intended reasons – the organisers were later accused of racism, as there was a lack of sensitivity to issues of diversity, and also sexism, as these marches excluded men and trans people.

SEPARATE AGENDAS

Such rifts had long divided the feminist community, and continue to do so to this day. It is small wonder, then, that through the sixties and seventies, feminism developed a remarkable number of branches. In her book *Radical Feminism*, Finn Mackay lists liberal feminism, socialist feminism, anarcho-feminism, black feminism, womanism, eco-feminism, radical feminism, lesbian feminism, separatist feminism, pro-feminism and revolutionary feminism as just some of the schools recognised today. National lesbian feminist conferences began in 1974, the Organisation of Women of Asian and African Descent formed in 1978 and, in 1979, Southall Black Sisters was founded, in order to support all black and Asian women in the fight against racism and domestic violence.

The extent and diversity of feminist support and action at this time was incredible. The primary concerns had increased from the four demands, too. Objectives ranged from political representation to abortion rights and combating racist immigration laws. There were only a handful of topics that

truly united them all, but one of them was violence against women.

Into the 1980s, such campaigns increased and became more militant.

Activists occupied the office of *The Sun* newspaper, "to protest at the use of rape stories for titillation", explain Joni Lovenduski and Vicky Randall in their book *Contemporary Feminist Politics*. They also shattered the windows of strip clubs and, in Leeds, "a woman campaigner drove her car through the front of a sex shop".

It is perhaps all the more alarming then that, today, two more waves of feminism down the line, violence against women, and the sexual coercion of women, are still everyday occurrences. As more and more Harvey Weinstein-like stories pour out of Hollywood, the statistics from the UK deliver just as much cause for concern. According to the March 2016 Crime Survey for England and Wales, 26 per cent of women are victims of domestic abuse in their lifetimes; 21 per cent experience stalking and 20 per cent will be subject to a sexual assault.

As the Time's Up campaign says on its website: "The clock has run out on sexual assault, harassment and inequality in the workplace. It's time to do something about it." The activists of second-wave feminism would surely agree. 📍

GET HOOKED

VISIT

The British Library's 'Sisterhood and After' project is available to view online. Visit www.bl.uk/sisterhood for numerous articles, and to watch interviews with the activists of the '70s and '80s.

READ

Deeds not Words by Helen Pankhurst (2018)
Radical Feminism by Finn Mackay (2015)
Women & Power by Mary Beard (2017)

MAKING WAVES

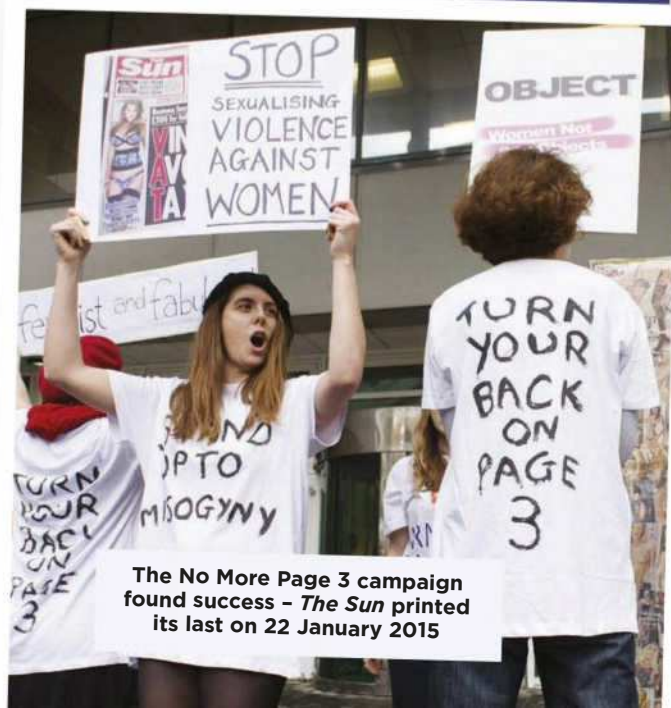
WHAT IS FOURTH-WAVE FEMINISM?

It is largely accepted that today we find ourselves in the fourth wave of feminism. Where the first wave ran from the 19th and early 20th centuries with a focus on enfranchisement for women, property rights and political representation, the second wave emerged a decade after World War II, pushing to further reduce inequalities such as those in the workplace, in family and in sexuality, and lasted into the 1980s. The third wave appeared in the 1990s, elevating issues over diversity, individuality and violence against women.

The fourth wave began around 2012, when social media began to become the predominant fighting ground. Focused on combating sexual harassment, assault and misogyny, as well as improving gender equality in the workplace and the home, campaigns include The Everyday Sexism Project (www.everydaysexism.com); the successful No More Page 3 mission; One Billion Rising (www.onebillionrising.org); and, of course, Time's Up (www.timesupnow.com).

The MeToo campaign (www.metoomvmt.org) – started in 2006 by Tarana Burke to help survivors of sexual violence, especially young women of colour – made the headlines in 2017 when the #MeToo hashtag went viral, with women all over the world using the phrase in tweets and Facebook posts about their experiences of sexual harassment.

As well as on social media, fourth-wave feminists have new digital platforms in which to find discourse and debate. For instance, one of the UK's most popular podcasts (ranking third on Apple's UK podcasts chart in March 2018) is The Guilty Feminist, on which host Deborah Frances-White discusses feminist principles with experts and comedians.



The No More Page 3 campaign found success – *The Sun* printed its last on 22 January 2015



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The Salvadoran (top) and Honduran (bottom) teams; both suffered threats of violence from the other's fans before the play-offs



Amelia Bolaños was like almost every other of El Salvador's three million citizens: the 18-year-old was desperate for her country to beat Honduras and qualify for the 1970 World Cup in Mexico.

Neither had ever appeared in football's showpiece tournament, and the prospect of doing so cranked up the tension between the two small Central American nations. Their teams met for the first leg of their qualification semi-final play-off in Tegucigalpa, the Honduran capital, on 8 June 1969 – and with diplomatic relations already at a low ebb, there was more than just sporting pride at stake.

The pressure felt by the players produced 90 minutes of nervy football. The Salvadorans had the additional excuse that they'd barely slept a wink the night before. How could they have, when hundreds of Hondurans had encircled their hotel, banging tin drums and honking car horns in a successful if unsporting plan to prevent them from sleeping?

El Salvador were seconds away from coming away with a draw when the hosts scored through their star striker, Enrique Cardona. Back home, the humiliation of conceding a goal was too much for young Amelia. Running to her father's desk, she opened a drawer, took out his handgun, and shot herself dead.



The games were as bad tempered as the mood on the streets



Salvadoran newspaper *La Prensa Gráfica* celebrates the 3-2 triumph in the third play-off

Throughout the teenage years of Amelia Bolaños, unrest had been growing between Honduras and El Salvador. Immigration was the root of the problem.

NO PLACE LIKE HOME?

Honduras is five times the size of its neighbour and, in the 1960s, its population was around 2.3 million. There was space and a standard of living far superior to that in El Salvador, which had a larger population of three million, where people lived in impoverished

conditions with the wealth concentrated in the hands of a few.

In search of a better life, Salvadorans began trekking north into Honduras, establishing rural communities and cultivating the land. They worked hard – too hard for native Honduran farmers. They grew resentful of the immigrants, who numbered around 300,000 by the mid-sixties. The farmers applied pressure on the government of President Oswaldo López Arellano, who had come to power in a military coup in 1963, and he saw an opportunity to indulge in some point scoring with his people. Seizing the land of Salvadoran immigrants, Arellano ordered them to return home; those who refused were attacked by angry Hondurans, their indignation stoked by a racist media campaign that demonised the outsiders.

The Salvadoran government was furious: not so much because of the indignities being inflicted on its nationals, but rather at the prospect of their repatriation. It feared a peasants revolt from the hundreds of thousands of returning citizens forced to endure the same levels of social inequality from which they had

fled in the first place. Insults were traded across the border through the countries' respective media – Nazis, dwarfs, drunkards, sadists, spiders, aggressors and thieves ranked among the infantile invectives. Other Central American powers attempted to resolve the dispute. Then, in 1969, the Hondurans refused to renew the bilateral treaty that allowed immigration. The animosity only deepened as the decade wore on.

Amid all the ill feeling there was one cherished distraction – football. The 1970 World Cup would be in nearby Mexico, offering the enticing prospect that fans of both countries might actually be able to follow their team in the flesh. And so, when Honduras and El Salvador embarked on their qualification campaigns in 1968, the stakes had never been higher.

Honduras finished top of their group, ahead of Costa Rica and Jamaica, as did El Salvador after besting Suriname and the Dutch Antilles – setting the stage for a play-off between the angry neighbours. In the minds of Hondurans and Salvadorans, from presidents to peasants to the press, this was not just about a football tournament. It was a contest for cultural dominance.

PITCHED BATTLE

The El Salvador squad returned from Honduras after their first leg defeat bent on revenge. It was a feeling shared by the entire country, their fervour whipped up to fever pitch by a media that ran stories of how the Hondurans had mistreated their boys in the lead up to the first game.

The Honduran team must have expected a hostile reception when they flew into

El Salvador the following week, and they were duly welcomed to hell. Scores of Salvadorans were waiting at the airport, hurling insults and objects as the players emerged into the arrivals hall. The violence intensified when the squad reached their hotel, with nine people were killed in fighting between rival fans. The situation grew so bad during the night that armed police escorted the players out of the hotel and into the Honduran embassy.

Honduras were psychologically shot before kick-off, their already taut nerves stretched still further when El Salvador hoisted a rag instead of the Honduran flag ahead of the national anthems. The hosts won 3-0 and no one on the Honduran side was that upset. “We’re awfully lucky that we lost,” said Cardona later. “Otherwise we wouldn’t be alive today.”

With the away goals rule not applicable, a third match was required to see who would proceed to the final round of qualification. It would be staged on neutral turf, the Aztec City Stadium in Mexico City, on 27 June, but in the interim, Hondurans reacted to their thrashing by attacking Salvadoran immigrants and burning others out of their houses.

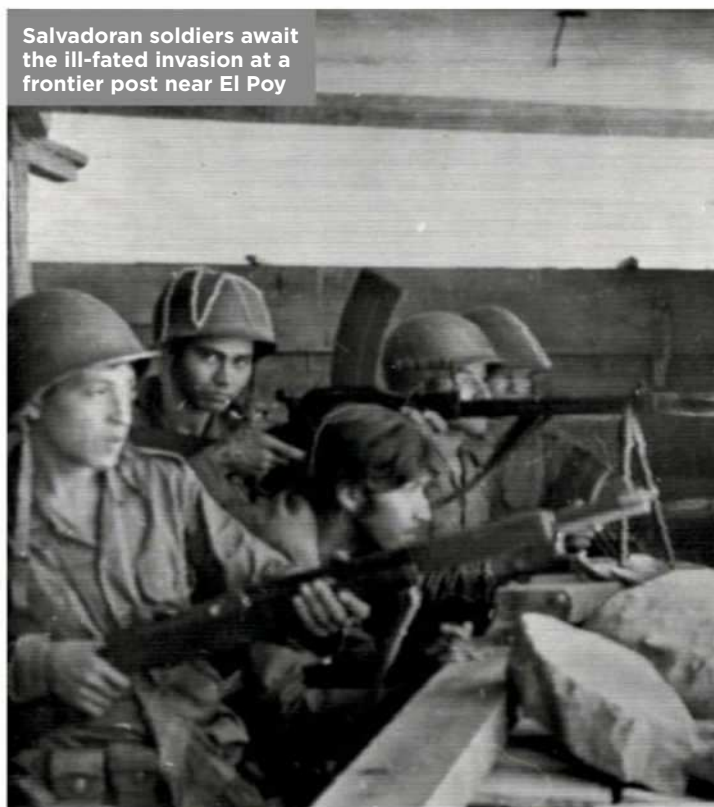
On 25 June, *The Times* reported that El Salvador had declared a state of emergency and “ordered reservists to report to barracks after mass expulsions of Salvador nationals from neighbouring Honduras”. Quoting a government source who claimed that 10,000 Salvador citizens had been expelled, the paper commented: “Most of them possessed only the clothes they wore, and many said they had been stripped of all other possessions. Feelings have been running high between the two countries after a football match.”

“EL SALVADOR HOISTED A RAG INSTEAD OF THE HONDURAN FLAG”

The skirmishes left as many as 3,000 dead in ditches, the majority civilians



Salvadoran soldiers await the ill-fated invasion at a frontier post near El Poy



The Salvadoran air force bombed towns and villages, but left military targets untouched; Honduras went straight for the kill, setting the fuel storage facilities at Cutoco and Acajutla (above) aflame. Counterintuitively, the Honduran successes enraged President Arellano; he wanted El Salvador to be seen as the aggressor

MORE BAD-BLOODED SPORTING TIFFS



DINAMO ZAGREB VS RED STAR BELGRADE, 1990

Outside Maksimir Stadium in Zagreb, Croatia, is a monument with the inscription: "To the fans of this club who started the war with Serbia at this ground on

13 May 1990". Fans of Dinamo and Red Star – then both part of Yugoslavia – clashed violently, with the Croatians seeing Red Star as symbolising Serbian nationalism. Months later the country fragmented and descended into a bitter civil war.

DUBLIN VS TIPPERARY, 1920

Better known as 'Bloody Sunday', 21 November 1920 was the day Dublin erupted in horrific violence that led to an escalation of the Irish War of Independence. The deaths of 14 British agents, executed by the IRA in the morning, provoked a murderous backlash from security forces who stormed Croke Park during the Dublin vs Tipperary Gaelic football match. Firing blindly into the crowd they killed 14, including a young boy.

PAKISTAN VS ENGLAND, 1987

In what was already a bad-tempered series, all hell broke loose at the second test in Faisalabad when England captain Mike Gatting lost his temper with umpire Shakoor Rana. In an age before neutral umpires were appointed for test matches, Gatting believed Rana was not being impartial, while Rana accused the England skipper of cheating. Politicians became involved because, he says, "there was a big trade deal being finalised between Pakistan and England and they didn't want to break off diplomatic relations".



KOREAN CLASH, 1987

Having unsuccessfully tried to persuade South Korea to allow them to co-host the 1988 Olympic Games, North Korea took its revenge by blowing up a South Korean commercial flight with the death of all 115 people on board. The hope of the North Korean President, Kim Il-sung, was that the attack would scare off athletes from attending the Games, but he failed.



The influx of Salvadoran refugees overwhelmed the Red Cross stations set up to aid them



Honduran women and children fled to Guatemala to escape the Salvadoran bombing of Nueva Ocotepeque

The following day, Honduras closed its borders to fleeing Salvadorans, effectively trapping them in the country. El Salvador responded by breaking off diplomatic relations. The two countries were now virtually on a war footing, and into that febrile atmosphere walked 22 young football players.

With 5,000 Mexican policemen drafted in to prevent crowd trouble at the Aztec Stadium, El Salvador started the stronger of the two, taking the lead on eight minutes through Juan Ramón Martínez. Cardona soon had Honduras level, but another goal from Martínez restored El Salvador's advantage on 28 minutes. Two-one they led going into the second half, but Rigoberto Gómez equalised for Honduras and so the match went to extra time. The decider came from Salvadoran winger Mauricio Alonso 'Pipo' Rodríguez, a historic strike that edged his country one step closer to its first World Cup tournament.

SETTLING OLD SCORES

With the football decided, the world hoped Honduras and El Salvador would now settle their differences around the negotiating table. The foreign ministers of Costa Rica, Nicaragua and Guatemala even offered to

mediate. They arrived for talks at the start of July but neither Honduras nor El Salvador was in any mood to turn the other cheek, each accusing the other of belligerent acts.

El Salvador claimed that the Hondurans had bombed its frontier guards from the air. Honduras denied doing any such thing, but in turn accused its neighbour of aerial espionage. In reporting the claims, *The Times* described the conflict as "The Football War", a term that caught the imagination of the world's press.

No one was really sure who fired the first shots. A correspondent for the *New York Times* reported on 12 July that Honduran troops had opened fired on an Salvadoran army patrol that had crossed into its territory, killing four soldiers. That was probably a reconnaissance patrol for the main invasion, launched by El Salvador two days later.

First, Salvadoran aircraft bombed the towns of Nueva Ocotepeque, Santa Rosa de Copan, Gracias and Choluteca, then soldiers crossed the border at Arnatillo in the south and at El Poy in the west, advancing 40 miles into Honduras. The Organization of American States (OAS) – the pan-continental body that counts most American nations as members – held an emergency meeting

The Honduran army was a wreck – of 3,500 men, only one battalion was combat ready. Not so the air force, which took on the role of first responders

“WHAT BROUGHT THEM TO THE TABLE WAS A PAUCITY OF MUNITIONS”

at which the El Salvador delegate declared that “the Honduran charges were a smoke screen to hide the ‘massive deportation’ of El Salvador residents in Honduras”.

The fighting made front page news in Britain on the 16th, with *The Times* reporting that the Hondurans had repulsed the Salvadoran invasion and had sent 1,000 of their own troops across the border. El Salvador claimed to have shot down four enemy jets and killed “large numbers of Honduran troops”.

The paper’s headline now described it as “The World Cup War” but – as was explained in the article underneath – “the root of the present trouble is that over the past generation some quarter of a million Salvadorians have settled in Honduras, in the areas bordering on their own country ... Honduras claims that she has nothing against these immigrants, and simply wants them to register as Hondurans according to Honduran legislation”.

The Times added that “fortunately, Latin American armies are ill equipped for fighting wars ... and the chances are that the present ‘football war’ will not last long.”

The conflict raged on throughout July 15 and the following day. “Fighting along the border was reported to be savage and often hand-to-hand,” reported *The Times*. “Neither side has released casualty figures but Honduras medical personnel say civilian and military casualties have been heavy on both sides of the border and university students in Tegucigalpa were preparing to man hospitals and medical centres to aid the wounded expected to arrive today from the battle zones.”

A DISMAL DRAW

The OAS called for a ceasefire on the 15th, but both sides resisted – at first. Ultimately what had brought them to the negotiating table wasn’t international pressure, but a paucity of munitions. Soldiers were low on bullets, tanks were short on shells and the heavy rain had grounded both air forces, whose World War II-era aircraft couldn’t fly in the inclement weather.

The official ceasefire was agreed on 18 July, but it wasn’t until the beginning of August that El Salvador – under the threat of

international sanctions – finally pulled its troops out of Honduras. Estimates of the dead vary, but civilians suffered most, with a reported 1,000 Salvadorans and 2,000 Hondurans killed in the fighting.

Hundreds of thousands of people were displaced and the war had a disastrous long-term effect on the region as whole. Honduras withdrew from the Central American Common Market, established in 1960 to boost regional economic development through free trade and economic integration, and for the next 20 years Central America was riven by economic and military conflict. It wasn’t until 30 October 1980 that a peace treaty was signed, formalising the truce agreed 11 years before.

As for the World Cup that ostensibly sat at the heart of the war, that didn’t go well for El Salvador. They made it Mexico – winning their final qualification play-off against Haiti 1-0 – but in the tournament proper lost their opening match 3-0 to Belgium, were beaten 4-0 by the hosts in their next game and finished their group stage with a 2-0 defeat to the Soviet Union. Sometimes, the beautiful game is anything but. 📍

  **WHAT DO YOU THINK?**

Does this conflict really deserve to be called ‘The Football War’, as the papers named it?

Email: editor@historyrevealed.com

Ancient Games

Board games were a pastime long before Monopoly starting ruining Christmas

Words: Emma Williams



Tutankhamun must have loved Senet; he was buried with no fewer than five boards



XIANGQI

Fourth century BC

Xiangqi is an ancient Chinese game that represents a battle between two armies. Translated as the 'elephant game', it was first recorded during the 4th century BC. It was apparently a favourite of one of the famed Four Lords of the Warring States period, Lord Mengchang. Each player controls a force of 16 pieces and the objective is to capture the opponent's king – which is perhaps part of the reason it is also known as Chinese chess. The game is still played in China today.



Xiangqi is 'chess' in name only – its board features a river and palaces, for one thing

NINE MEN'S MORRIS

c1400 BC

This mysterious game has unknown origins, but a board has been found cut into roofing slabs in Egypt dating to 1400 BC. Believed to have been played across the Roman Empire, it has also been found carved into cloister seats at Canterbury Cathedral and Westminster Abbey. Each player creates a line of three 'men', which enables them to be able to take an opponent's piece. The winner is the first to reduce their opponent to two pieces.



SENET

c3100 BC

The contender for the oldest board game discovered so far has to be Senet, played on a 30-square grid with two sets of pawns and throwing sticks, as the earliest hieroglyphics showing it being played date back to the 31st century BC. The full name means 'the game of passing', and many of the squares feature hazards one might face on the journey to the afterlife. It's even referenced in the Book of the Dead – a set of funerary texts. The rules are unknown but it's thought that the first player to get all of their pawns off the board wins.

LIUBO

c1000 BC

Liubo, an ancient Chinese board game mentioned in the works of the philosopher Confucius, was invented no later than the middle of the first millennium BC – legend states that it was devised long before this, but no archeological evidence to support this has been found. Each player had six pieces, which move around a board in a symmetrical pattern. Sticks were used to determine the move instead of dice. How exactly you won is in doubt.



Liubo was said to be popular among immortals as well as lowly humans

CHESS

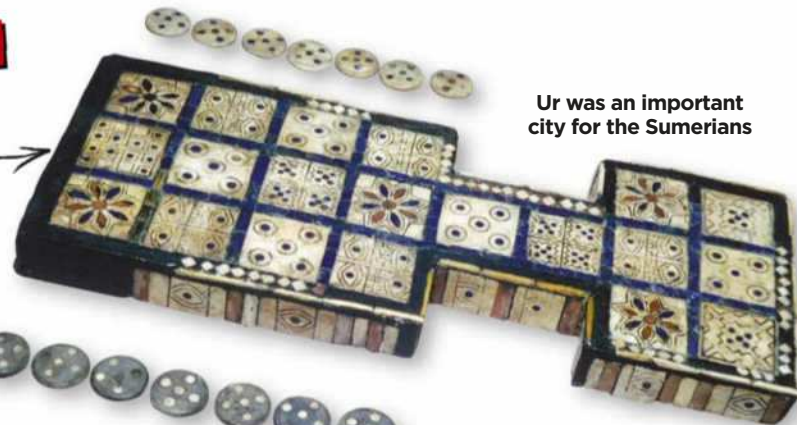
c760 AD

One of the most widely played games across the world, chess originated in India. The aim is to trap your opponent's king – or 'checkmate' him, a term that comes from Arabic 'shāh māt', which means 'the king is dead'. The oldest pieces found date back to 760 AD, while the oldest surviving book on chess theory was published in 1497. An earlier form of the game is believed to have been played in Eastern India in the 6th century, known as Chaturanga.

The longest possible game of chess is commonly held to be 5,949 moves



An Ur board was found in the tomb of Pharaoh Tutankhamun



Ur was an important city for the Sumerians

ROYAL GAME OF UR

c2600 BC

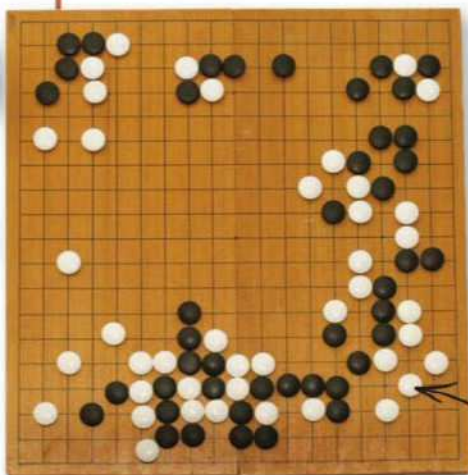
The oldest boards for this beautifully decorated game were found in the Royal Tombs of Ur, an ancient Mesopotamian city now in modern-day Iraq. It's believed to have been a two-player race game, but the original rules are unknown. A modern version of the game can be played using rules found on a Babylonian cuneiform tablet from 177 BC.

GO

Fourth century BC

Being accomplished in Go was extremely important in ancient China: it was one of the four essential arts required of aristocratic scholars, along with calligraphy, painting and being able to play a stringed-instrument called a guqin. It is the oldest board game still continuously played in China. The aim is to surround more territory than your opponent with your stones – which were often made of crystal or quartz.

Go spread quickly to Korea and Japan, but took decades to gain ground beyond East Asia



MEHEN

c3000 BC

This Ancient Egyptian game was played on a board shaped like a coiled snake, and shares its name with the snake god who protected the sun god Ra on his journey through the night. Lion-shaped pieces and marbles appear to have been used to play, but how they were used remains a mystery.



Mehen isn't your normal game of snakes and ladders

BACKGAMMON

c3000 BC

Still popular today, backgammon is a game of both strategy and luck. A board found in Iran, made of ebony with turquoise and agate pieces, is believed to be more than 5,000 years old. The aim is to be the first player to bear off – meaning to move all of their 15 checkers off the board. So popular was the game in medieval France that Louis IX issued a decree prohibiting his court officials and subjects from playing it in 1254. England followed suit in 1526, when Cardinal Wolsey ordered all backgammon boards to be burnt.

Go has even been played in space. In 1996, astronauts Daniel Barry and Koichi Wakata did so using a special set aboard Space Shuttle Endeavour



ABOVE: Even 14th-century kings played draughts
LEFT: The banning of backgammon led to a trend of disguising boards as books



DRAUGHTS

c3000 BC

Draughts, also known as checkers, is a strategy game that's still popular today. The aim is to capture the opponent's pieces by jumping over them diagonally. A board has been found in Ur, modern-day Iraq, dating from c3000 BC. It's believed that a similar game was played during the Trojan War and across the Roman Empire.



WHAT DO YOU THINK?

Which of these would you most like to play – or have we missed any?

Email: editor@historyrevealed.com

新駒 傳無窮 予苟有 十八日 之官雄 為人豪 是母君 舊里仁 帥官女 先初母 出千古 也安他 龍象奮 臣集祖 振翰輝 我厥武



Hideyoshi's tale is one of extreme social mobility; it's an irony that his edicts established a rigid class system that prevented anyone else from following in his footsteps



TOYOTOMI HIDEYOSHI

The second of Japan's great unifiers, Hideyoshi rose from obscurity to become one of the most unlikely, ambitious and influential leaders the country ever produced. **Hareth Al Bustani** unravels his legend

It is 1536, and Japan is a collection of fractured provinces, controlled by local warlords. Though loyal to a symbolic emperor, no longer do they fear his once-supreme shōgun, the de facto military dictator. In this vacuum, they battle one another for land and glory, drenching the country in blood. Their domains are plagued with extremist monks, peasant rebellions, violent bandits and cut-throat pirates. Amidst the chaos, a child is born in a backwater village of Owari Province. He will one day rule them all.

Suffice to say, Toyotomi Hideyoshi, the son of a farmer and part-time foot soldier, was not of noble birth. Having lost his father at seven, he left home in his mid-teens to find a worthy master to serve. He enlisted in the army of Imagawa Yoshimoto, the most powerful lord in the Kantō region, who blackened his teeth and shaved his eyebrows in imitation of Kyoto's nobles. However, Hideyoshi soon left him, joining Oda Nobunaga, a lord with fewer graces and greater infamy, in 1558.

Nobunaga was a force to be reckoned with, having killed his own uncle and brother to seize Owari. In 1560, Hideyoshi's first master, Yoshimoto, marched an army through

Nobunaga's territory, hoping to reach Kyoto. Though his forces outnumbered Nobunaga's tenfold, they were crushed and Yoshimoto killed. Eight years later, Nobunaga began a campaign to unify Japan and, by ambition, strategic brilliance and brute force, subjugated a third of the country.

RISE FROM THE GUTTER

Hideyoshi started out as Nobunaga's sandal bearer, but his intelligence and charm rapidly propelled him into samurai nobility. By the

1580s, he had become one of Nobunaga's leading generals, seizing numerous fortresses across Honshu (Japan's largest island) – for which he was awarded his own castle.

He had proved an ingenious strategist; digging moats around one besieged holding, burrowing mines beneath others and famously building dykes to divert a river towards an enemy fort, flooding it.

Nobunaga's lofty campaign was cut short in 1582, when one of his vassals, Akechi Mitsuhide,

betrayed and attacked him at Kyoto's Honno-ji Temple. Caught off guard, the great warlord committed seppuku – the ritualistic belly-cutting suicide. Outraged at this treachery, Hideyoshi immediately attacked and routed the

DID YOU KNOW?

Oda Nobunaga is credited with developing Japan's first armoured ships, called Ō-atakebunes. They were covered in large, iron plates, armed with cannon and large-calibre muskets.





Mitsuhide's shōgunate lasted for just 13 days, ending with a collapse of his forces at Yamikazi

“Hideyoshi’s Japan would not tolerate warrior monks or insubordinate peasants”

Tokugawa Ieyasu battled to take control after Oda Nobunaga; his time would come later



DID YOU KNOW?

After defeating the Hojo clan, Hideyoshi cruelly punished their tea master by cutting off his nose, his ears and then his head.

traitor’s army at the Battle of Yamazaki. By avenging his master with such speed, Hideyoshi staked his own claim – not based on his bloodline, but his prestige.

Some warlords refused to acknowledge the authority of a man of such lowly birth. Tokugawa Ieyasu, another of Nobunaga’s closest advisors, briefly fought Hideyoshi, but they reached a stalemate. To legitimise himself, in 1585 Hideyoshi had himself adopted by the Fujiwara clan, and became the first ever non-Fujiwara kampaku, or imperial regent, the second highest position in the imperial court. The next year, he had the teenage Go-Yōzei installed as his puppet emperor.

REFORM COMES QUICK

In 1588, Hideyoshi held a grand reception at his new headquarters in Kyoto, the magnificent Jurakudai Palace, or ‘Mountain of Pleasure’. He promoted Ieyasu and 28 other lords and then, in the emperor’s presence, had them pledge allegiance to him as the imperial regent. Two years later, after crushing the Shimazu and Hojo clans, he had unified all of Japan for the first time. In the absence of the former shōgun, whom Nobunaga had forced to become a monk, Hideyoshi was now supreme.

Unlike the ruthless Nobunaga, who once burned all his captives to death, Hideyoshi employed diplomacy in his pacification – promising to bring lasting ‘peace’. He subjugated his foes, taking hostages, adopting children and relocating powerful clans from their traditional homelands to unfamiliar, distant areas.

Hideyoshi’s Japan would not tolerate feuding lords, extremist warrior monks or insubordinate peasants. He would kick out the ladder he climbed to power and permanently divide the warrior, peasant, artisan and merchant classes. In 1584, he issued a series of land surveys, which established a universal standard for measuring the area and yield of various types of agricultural land. This formed the basis of an unprecedented switch from a base rate tax to a national standard, which charged tax in the form of rice. One koku was enough rice to feed one person for a year, and the country produced around 18 million koku annually.

Farmers became the registered landholders of the land they cultivated and were solely responsible for the tax burden. Villages had to pay two-thirds

of their estimated yield to their local lord, regardless of actual production. If a farmer abandoned his land, his entire village would be punished. Everyone else flocked to burgeoning cities or castle towns, where they enjoyed tax exemptions. Chartered merchants and artisans paid service tax in goods, while townsfolk paid cash to help maintain the castle.

In 1588, following a peasant uprising, Hideyoshi issued a ‘sword hunt’, confiscating all weapons from farmers and warrior monks. Now, only samurai, just 6 per cent of the population, could bear arms – ensuring that never again would a peasant rise to pre-eminence.

After disarming the Buddhist warrior monks, Hideyoshi offered them funds and support, while reorganising



Mitsuhide was killed a month after the battle by a peasant hiding in a bamboo grove

Christianity in medieval and early modern Japan

Christianity, brought to Japan's shores by the Portuguese Jesuit mission in 1549, was first thought to be a sub-sect of Buddhism. Oda Nobunaga appreciated the access the Jesuits gave to European trade routes and matchlocks. The well-mannered Christians also provided a much-needed check on the growth of militant Buddhist sects such as the Ikkō-ikki.

Under Nobunaga's rule, Christianity thrived, with 200,000 commoners and lords alike converting to the faith. In the capital, Kyoto, fashionistas went wild for Portuguese style, casually espousing Portuguese words and wearing crucifixes and rosaries.

Hideyoshi was equally accommodating at first, personally allocating the site for a church near Osaka Castle, but by 1587 had ordered all Jesuits to leave. He accused the Christians of destroying Shinto and Buddhist buildings, encouraging lords to apostasise, selling Japanese slaves and slaughtering horses and oxen for food – charges that were not without base.

However, this decree was not enacted with much vigour until 1597, when Hideyoshi ordered

the torture and execution of nine missionaries and 17 Japanese converts. Hideyoshi's successor, Tokugawa Ieyasu, saw Christianity as a serious threat to Japan's centralised power structure in 1614, and again ordered all missionaries to leave. Almost 50 refused to do so, and the number of Jesuits actually grew, as new padres smuggled themselves into the country.

This time, Christians were brutalised en masse across the country, with 52 burned to death in Kyoto and 55 crucified in Nagasaki. The choice was simple: apostasise or die. In 1637, 20,000 mostly Christian peasants rebelled in Shimabara, and it took a force of 125,000 to put them down.

In 1639, Japan cut ties with Portugal and other Catholic states. The next year, 61 members of a Portuguese embassy were beheaded. A formal inquisition was set up to hunt down the remaining Christians, who by 1660 had virtually all either died or apostatised. A tiny contingent, known as Kakure Kirishitan, or Hidden Christians, retained their faith in hiding, refashioning their images of Jesus and Mary to resemble Buddhas.

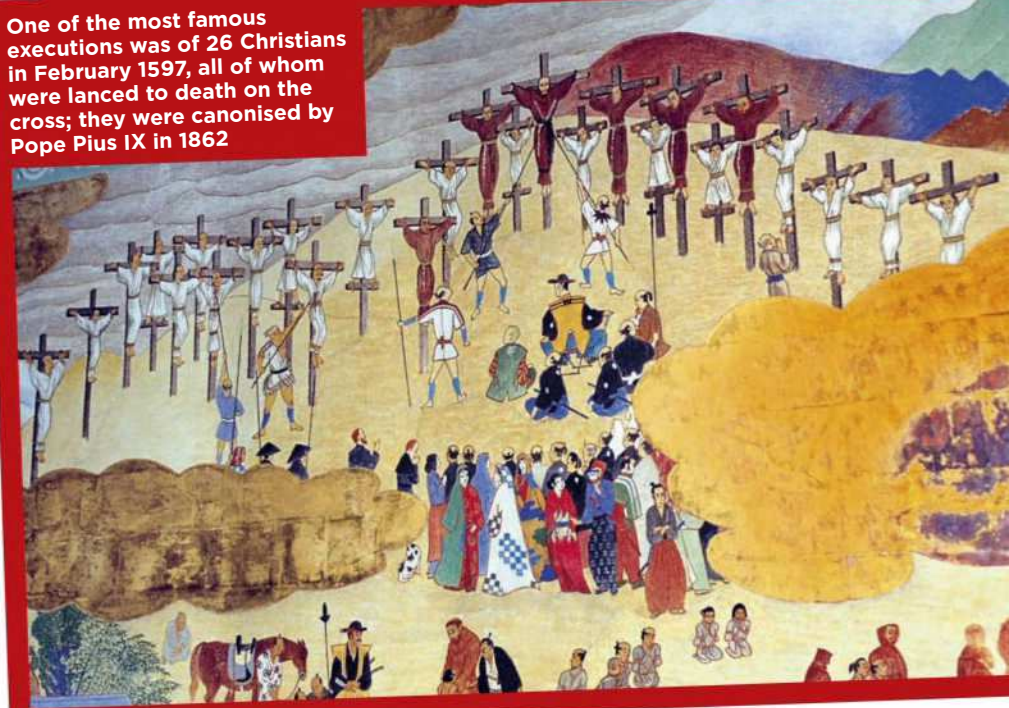
their institutions under his control. However, unlike the Buddhists, the Christians had grown stronger. Many of Hideyoshi's inner circle had converted to Christianity, such as Konishi Yukinaga, rechristened Augustino Konishi. The lords of Nagasaki and Mogi had even handed their territories to the Portuguese Society of Jesus.

LOOKING OUT

In 1586, Hideyoshi told Jesuit missionary Gaspar Coelho that he would conquer China and convert his empire to Christianity. In response, Coelho bragged that he could levy support from Japan's Christian lords and summon Portuguese warships and troops from India. The next year, convinced of Christianity's threat, Hideyoshi ordered the Jesuits to leave within 20 days, though little was done to impose this. Roughly 100 missionaries continued their work in hiding – baptising a further 60,000 Japanese souls by 1591, when they were joined by the Spanish Franciscan mission.

Like Nobunaga, Hideyoshi longed to conquer China. In 1587, he wrote to his wife: "I have also sent word by fast ship to Korea, ordering them to appear and submit to the Emperor. I told them that

One of the most famous executions was of 26 Christians in February 1597, all of whom were lanced to death on the cross; they were canonised by Pope Pius IX in 1862



How Hideyoshi transformed Japan

Unification

While Nobunaga spent decades conquering a third of the country, Hideyoshi took the rest in a matter of years. He crushed Buddhist separatists in Kii province and seized the island of Shikoku, before defeating the Shimazu on the southern island of Kyushu and the troublesome Hojo clan.

Stability

Hideyoshi exercised his right as imperial regent to seize and redistribute land – relocating powerful clans to unfamiliar territories, and replacing troublemakers with loyal followers. By directly controlling 12 per cent of the country, and strategic pockets in distant domains, he ensured that he retained the largest powerbase.

Logistics

Hideyoshi's epic castle building and military campaigns mobilised labour and supplies on an unprecedented scale.

Building up to his Korean invasion, he revolutionised military logistics; instead of soldiers carrying their own provisions, a fleet of ships was commissioned to provide enough food for the entire army and fodder for 20,000 horses.

Tax reform

The Hideyoshi regime surveyed all land across Japan and began charging tax in koku – the annual amount of rice consumed by one person. High tax rates kept farmers poor and subservient, while providing the state with a ready supply of food for consumption and trade. It also helped lords better manage local budgets.

Social reform

Hideyoshi introduced several reforms designed to eradicate social mobility – the warrior, craftsman, merchant and peasant classes enjoyed different rights, with each micromanaged by the central government. He seized weapons from peasants and monks and ordered villages to kick out masterless samurai – ending their capacity to rebel.

Castle towns

Hideyoshi rid the country of its numerous small forts, once used to wage civil war, and replaced them with key strongholds run by loyal vassals. He directly controlled various land and shipping routes, levying taxes on them and encouraging people to travel through specific castle cities, sowing the seeds of Japan's megacities.

Lasting peace

After Hideyoshi's death, the country fell into civil war – divided between the supporters of his son and those of Tokugawa Iyeyasu, the most powerful of his five elders. Iyeyasu won, establishing the Tokugawa shōgunate and ushering in centuries of peace, all built on the conquests and policies of Nobunaga and Hideyoshi.



ABOVE: Chinese and Korean troops overrun the overstretched and penned in Japanese

TOP: Hideyoshi had grandiose ambitions of foreign conquest that included Taiwan and India

“if they do not appear I will punish them next year. And I will also get China in my grasp.” Three years later, when Korean envoys finally arrived (and with no intention of paying tribute) Hideyoshi bluntly ordered them to grant his army passage across their land. As a vassal of almighty China, Korea dared not agree.

The next year, Hideyoshi ordered every lord to begin mustering troops for a Korean invasion. He moved his headquarters to Nagoya, amassing an army of 200,000 warriors and transforming the humble fishing village into a huge castle city in just six months.

In 1592, an army of almost 160,000 crossed from Nagoya to Pusan (now Busan) in Korea. The unprepared Koreans were no match for the war-hardened Japanese and their veteran musketeers. Many simply abandoned their posts, utterly overwhelmed. In a few months, the Japanese had seized Seoul, Pyongyang and every major city across the peninsula. Those who surrendered were spared and taxed; those who resisted were destroyed.

Hideyoshi began planning a Chinese invasion, and even a conquest of India, but after seven months a 40,000-strong Chinese army came to Korea's rescue. Elsewhere, Korean guerrilla forces disrupted the lines of communication, while their navy tormented the invaders. Korean Admiral Yi Sun-Sin utilised his superior 'turtle ships' to

DID YOU KNOW?

When Hideyoshi adopted Hidetsugu, he told him: “You should follow my example, except in three things: addiction to tea, a love of falconry and a craze for women”.

Having outlawed piracy, Hideyoshi monopolised the export of Japanese silver and import of European ships' goods



“He boasted that Japan would subjugate the Ming Empire”

great effect, battering the Japanese in ten battles that wreaked havoc on Hideyoshi's supply lines.

A stalemate arose after the Chinese took Pyongyang. Hideyoshi gave Konishi the impossible task of negotiating peace on terms that the Ming would never agree to. To fast-track proceedings, Chinese emissary Shen Wei-Ching convinced Konishi to fabricate a letter, in which Hideyoshi expressed awe for the Chinese throne, and a humble desire to become its vassal King of Japan.

BOASTS AND BLUSTER

While Hideyoshi's excesses had always been tempered with wisdom, cracks were beginning to show. In a letter to the Portuguese, he boasted that Japan, land of the gods, would subjugate the Ming Empire. Taiwan received a similar letter, in which Hideyoshi called himself a child of the sun, with the power to make all things blossom – or wither. He falsely alleged that China and the European powers had already paid tribute to him.

Then there was the issue of succession. Bereft of living sons, Hideyoshi adopted his nephew, Hidetsugu, handing him the title of imperial regent. Though Hidetsugu had previously proven himself an able general, he was soon nicknamed the Murdering Regent – Hideyoshi later joked that he wished he could make one of his nieces his heir instead. His prayers were answered with the birth of another son in September 1593. He manically lavished affection and kisses on the child, named Hideyori, but forbade anyone else from doing so.

In 1595, relations between Hideyoshi and his wayward nephew had broken down to such an extent that he ordered Hidetsugu to commit seppuku for treason. Hidetsugu's wife, children and dozens of women in their service were then stabbed to death – in front of his severed head. Increasingly paranoid, Hideyoshi also turned on his elderly friend, Sen no Rikyū, who famously pioneered the Japanese tea ceremony – forcing him to commit suicide too. The next year he ordered a new palace built, in a style that would have pleased Rikyū.

Thanks to Hideyoshi's prior leniency, the Japanese Christian population had grown to 300,000. However, in 1596, when he seized the cargo of a capsized Spanish galleon, its captain threatened that the missionaries had been sent to prepare Japan for Spanish colonisation. The following year, Hideyoshi had six Franciscans, three Jesuits and 17 Japanese Christians tortured and crucified. This was the first, but not the last, bloody persecution against Christians in the country.

Finally, in the fall of 1596, the Chinese team of dignitaries arrived. Despite numerous delays, Hideyoshi believed the Korean ceasefire had been negotiated according to his orders. At the awkward investiture ceremony, he refused to kneel, which an apologetic advisor claimed was due to knee injury. The next day, dressed in Chinese attire, with kingly crown and sceptre, Hideyoshi had a Zen priest translate the Ming Emperor's message. While a previous shōgun, Ashikaga Yoshimitsu, was thrilled to be called



ABOVE: **The Mimizuka Ear Tomb in Kyoto is dedicated to the noses cut off as war trophies**
TOP: **A 1964 replica of Fushimi Castle, where Hideyoshi died; the original was badly damaged in the civil war that followed his death and torn down in 1623**

China's 'King of Japan', Hideyoshi was not. He screamed at Konishi and threatened to kill the ambassadors.

The next year, he sent a second wave of 140,000 soldiers to join the 70,000 still garrisoned in Korea. Japanese forces took so much ground so quickly that they became overextended. Combined Chinese and Korean forces halted them at Seoul and Admiral Yi Sun-Sin again neutered the Japanese navy.

Japanese generals were ordered to kill any farmer refusing to plough, plus all officials and their families. While warriors had previously cut the heads off their enemies to prove how many they had killed, the sheer volume of civilian deaths in this campaign made that impossible. Instead, they took noses, preserving them in salt and sending them back to Japan.

One contingent cut off 18,350 noses in one month. A Japanese Buddhist priest, who witnessed the campaign, wrote: “Hell cannot be in some other place apart from this”.

THE BITTER END

Perhaps the only person who saw merit in this cruel, fruitless war was Hideyoshi, who, in late summer of 1598, lay dying in Fushimi Castle. His inner circle of five 'elders' kept his death a secret and sent emissaries to negotiate surrender. Japanese forces returned after nearly seven years of war on Christmas Eve, with nothing to show for their suffering – tens of thousands had succumbed to injury, hunger, frostbite and disease. The Ming dynasty, already weakened by the Mongols and economic ruin, would soon collapse, and Korea would not recover for generations.

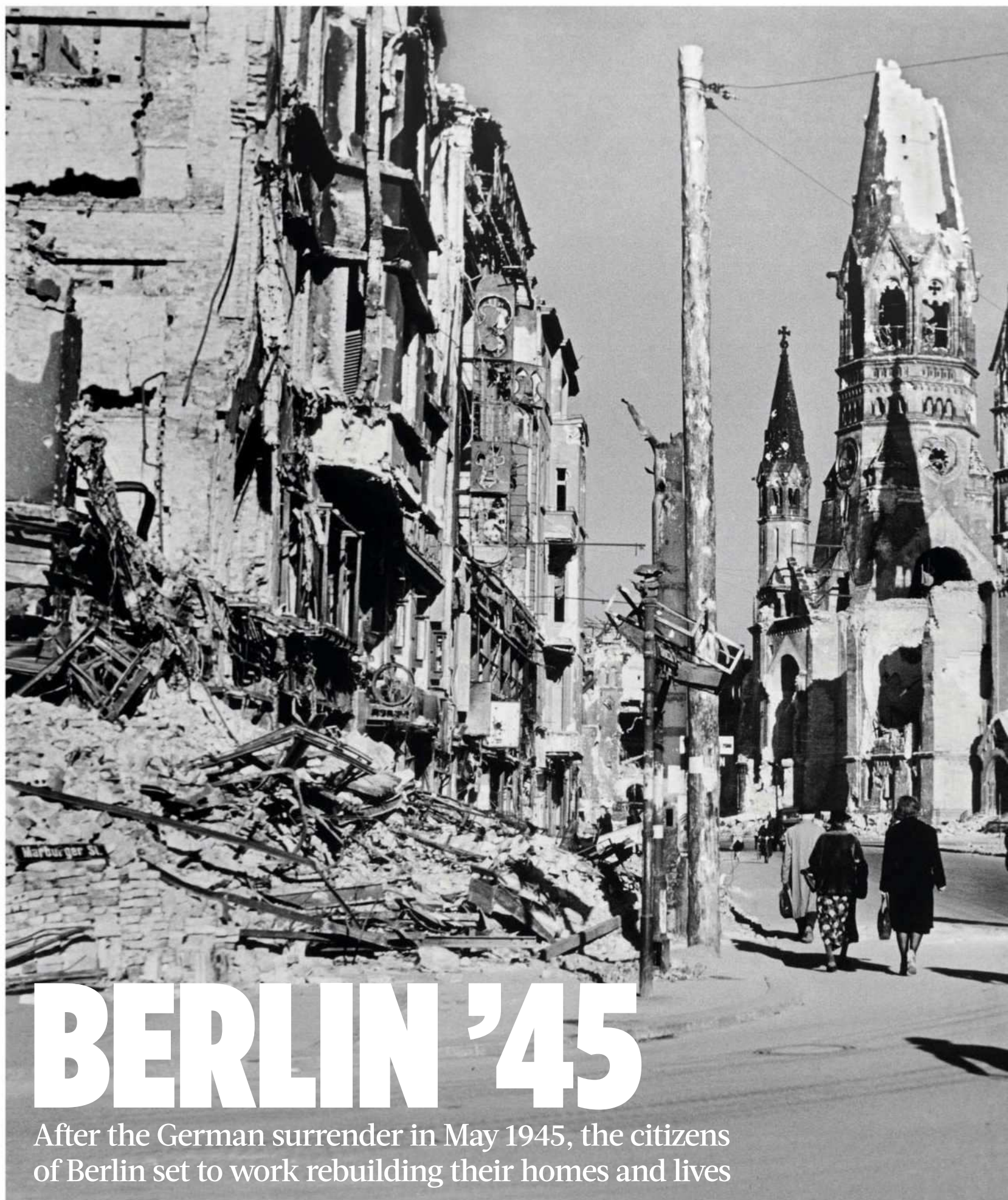
After Hideyoshi's death, Japan was thrown into a brief civil war between the supporters of Hideyori and those of Ieyasu, whose time had finally come. Ieyasu built upon the work of his two predecessors, continuing to centralise control over every aspect of life and society, while ushering in a lasting peace.

An old proverb outlines the personalities of three great unifiers. Nobunaga scowls: “I will kill the cuckoo if it does not sing.” Ieyasu “will wait” until the cuckoo sings. Hideyoshi asserts: “I will make the cuckoo sing.”

GET HOOKED

READ

Toyotomi Hideyoshi by Stephen Turnbull (Osprey, 2011) offers a succinct, illustrated introduction to the warlord's life and conquests



BERLIN '45

After the German surrender in May 1945, the citizens of Berlin set to work rebuilding their homes and lives

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AT A GLANCE

World War II had a devastating impact on Berlin. People returned from the front line and internment camps with no idea where their families were or if they had a home to go back to. They also found that their city had been divided into sectors by the occupying powers - Britain, France, the US and the Soviet Union.



NOTHING IS SACRED

The Kaiser Wilhelm Memorial Church stands in ruins, just one more casualty of the 67,000 tons of bombs dropped on Berlin during the war. They killed an estimated 125,000 civilians.

BOMBED OUT

Displaced people and refugees desperately tried to find a new home amidst the ruins



WITH EVERYTHING THEY OWN

These children have all of their possessions packed onto a cart as they try to work out where to go. The pile of rubble behind was once a building; it might even have been their home.



THE OPEN ROAD

Homelessness was common. By 1948, nearly two million displaced people were believed to be roaming German cities looking for shelter.



DESTINATION UNKNOWN

People were constantly entering and leaving the city on overcrowded trains in search of loved ones, food and work.

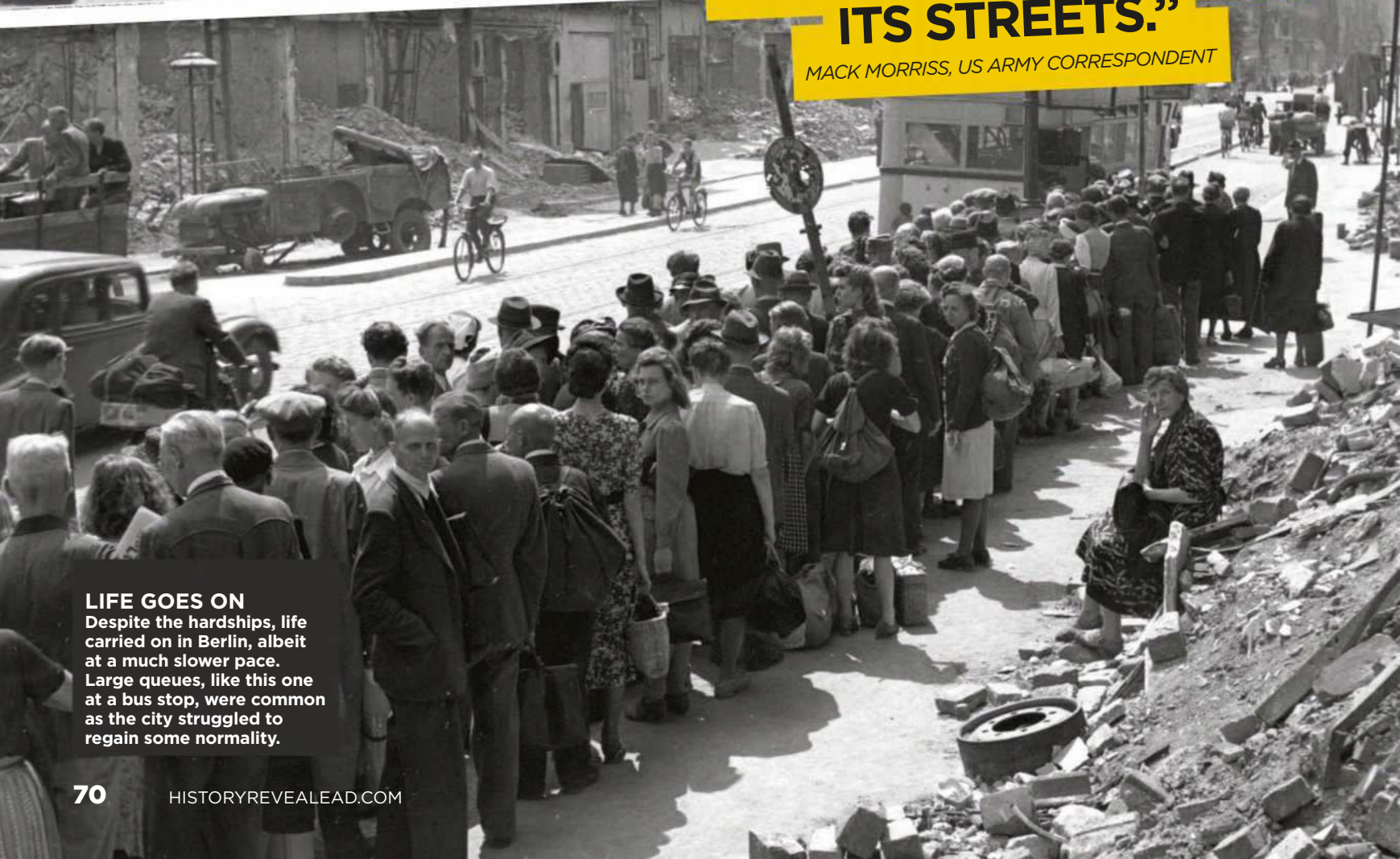
SEPARATION

Life was very different within each sector. The Soviets sought reparations by dismantling industry, while Britain, France and the US tried to improve living conditions. The city, and Germany as a whole, wouldn't be unified again until the end of the Cold War in 1990.



"BERLIN LOOKED DEAD ... ITS PEOPLE, FEARFUL AND BEWILDERED, WANDERED WITHOUT PURPOSE IN ITS STREETS."

MACK MORRISS, US ARMY CORRESPONDENT

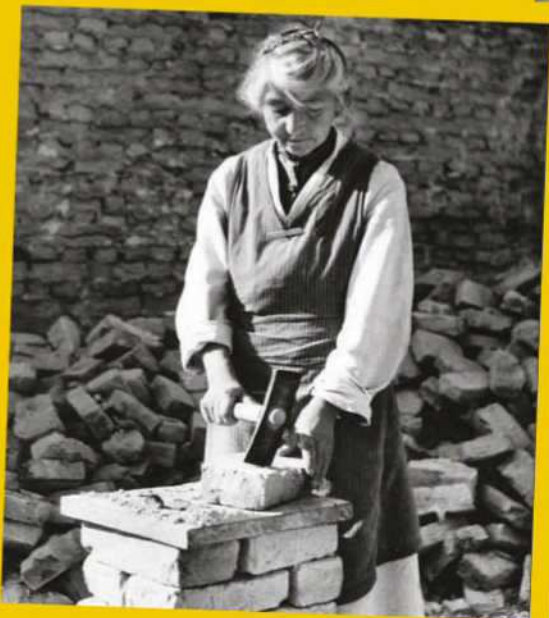


LIFE GOES ON

Despite the hardships, life carried on in Berlin, albeit at a much slower pace. Large queues, like this one at a bus stop, were common as the city struggled to regain some normality.

RUBBLE WOMEN

The clearing of debris and rebuilding of Berlin fell mainly to the women



BRICKING IT

The Allied powers demanded that all women between 15 and 50 helped with the clearing of rubble and debris.



TEAM WORK

Women would make chains to pass bricks and rubble along the street to be cleaned and stacked. It was tiring and dangerous work.



LIMITED OPTIONS

Poorly paid, these women would work an average of nine hours a day - though they could instead choose to receive extra food rations rather than money.



NEW BEGINNINGS

A bombed out woman writes her new address on a wall so friends and family can find her. Roughly 80 per cent of the city centre was destroyed by bombing.



DESPERATELY SEEKING...

Noticeboards popped up on street corners. Food, clothes and fuel were all in high demand. There are even stories of neighbours sharing pairs of shoes.

"THE CITY GRADUALLY BEGAN TO EMERGE FROM THE WRECKAGE"

GERDA DREWS, BERLIN RESIDENT DURING THE WAR



UNEASY ALLIANCE

Relations between occupying soldiers and citizens could be fraught. This Russian soldier believes he's bought this bicycle off a German woman, but she doesn't seem to agree.



ALL SMILES

These children are safely in hospital after returning from a Polish camp. It's estimated that 1.5 million children were killed during the Holocaust.

UP IN SMOKE

Cigarettes were extremely valuable for bartering, so people rummaged through rubbish to find the stubs.



COMMUNITY SPIRIT

Everyone had to pull together, even the children. These young boys' buckets are full of water.



DIRE FOOD SHORTAGES

Food levels across Germany had declined sharply throughout the war



MEAGRE PORTIONS

There were no potatoes in Berlin for weeks, until the British Army brought some over in lorries. Rationing coupons allowed for 4kg, which had to last until the next load, and no one knew when that would be.



THE BEST THING SINCE...

White bread arrives in Berlin for the first time since the end of the war to grateful crowds. With the Nazi's focus on industry during the war - at the expense of agriculture - food was now increasingly hard to come by.



HARD TO STOMACH

These children are being served a ration of gruel at school. The food shortages got so bad that by March 1946, the British sector had to limit food allowances to just 1,000 calories a day.

Tiverton Castle

01884 253200
www.tivertoncastle.com



Part Grade-I listed and part Scheduled Ancient Monument, few buildings evoke such an immediate feeling of history as Tiverton Castle, built on an ancient Saxon site.

Henry I ordered Richard de Redvers to build a wooden castle here in 1106. The de Redvers were the first Norman Earls of Devon and when the line died out in 1293 they were succeeded as Earls by the Courtenays, who rebuilt in stone and enlarged the Castle.

In 1495 Princess Katherine Plantagenet, daughter of Edward IV, married William Courtenay, who became Earl of Devon. She called herself "daughter, sister and aunt of kings" but, tellingly, not "niece of" Richard III. She died in 1527 and was buried in St. Peter's Church next door. Unfortunately for the Courtenays this royal marriage led to their eventual downfall in that turbulent age, and the senior line died out in 1556. The Castle subsequently had various owners down the ages. In 1645 the Castle was besieged and captured by Fairfax, when a lucky shot hit a drawbridge chain. The Western fortifications were partially slighted in 1648 and never rebuilt, but other later building was carried out.

Nowadays the Castle is a peaceful, private house, and the buildings, furnishings and exhibits reflect the colourful history and developments. Come and visit from Easter Sunday to the end October. There is a fine collection of English Civil War arms and armour, some pieces of which can be tried on which is popular with visitors of all ages, interesting furniture and pictures, medieval loots (once cleaned out by children), and a beautiful garden set amongst the romantic ruins.

There are five lovely self-catering holiday properties on site - three apartments in the Castle and two beautiful cottages in the grounds. **MAKE A CASTLE YOUR HOME.**



The Waterloo Association

The Waterloo Association is the key UK charity dedicated to the history of the French Revolutionary and Napoleonic Wars (1793-1815) in general and the **Battle of Waterloo** in particular. Founded in 1973 we also campaign to preserve the battle sites and memorials of the era.

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Q&A

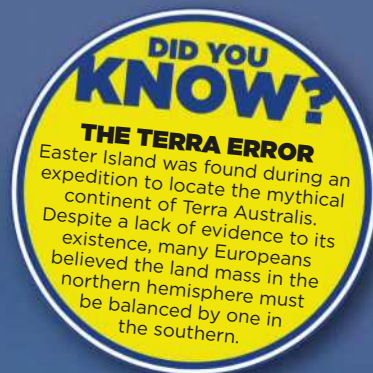
YOU ASK, WE ANSWER



WHY IS IT CALLED EASTER ISLAND?



The speck in the Pacific has other names, including Te Pito o Te Henua (the navel of the world) and Mata Ki Te Rangi (the eyes that look up to the sky). It has also become known as Rapa Nui, after the people who lived there and carved, around a millennium ago, its instantly recognisable giant stone heads. But the island's most often used name was devised by Dutch admiral Jacob Roggeveen, the European who discovered it on 5 April 1722. Knowing he had found something unique, he decided to name the island after that momentous day – which happened to be Easter Sunday.



NOT JUST A PRETTY FACE
Many of the 887 moai statues have bodies; some even have legs

GETTY

ALTERNATE TIMELINE

The statue given to Wellington optimistically portrays Napoleon's Mars as a peacemaker



598

The number of years between the resignation of Pope Benedict XVI in 2013 and the previous pope to step down, Gregory XII in 1415.

HOW WAS WELLINGTON REWARDED FOR WATERLOO?

It was not only a grateful nation that showered praise and reward on the Duke of Wellington for his victory at Waterloo, won alongside the Prussians – it was a grateful continent.

After helping to arrange the peace, the Iron Duke returned to England in 1818 with the batons (a symbolic military honour) of eight countries. They would have gone nicely with the trove of gifts, trophies and titles he collected, which included the Dutch-bestowed 'Prince of Waterloo'. From

his own nation, Wellington received the Freedom of the City of London and the estate of Stratfield Saye in Hampshire, setting the government back £263,000.

Wellington would have particularly relished their other present, though – the statue that Napoleon had commissioned of himself as the Roman god of war, Mars. Always looking for another victory over his rival, Wellington placed the gaudy statue at the bottom of his stairs.

Why were pointed shoes popular in medieval times?



Let's get to the point – the shoes seen from the 12th to 15th centuries were about status. Men and women wanted to put their best foot forward. As far forward as they could, in fact.

Pointed shoes known as poulaines, or crackowes, may have been inspired by the new gothic style (all high, pointed windows and arches) or the slippers seen in the Middle East by crusaders. Generally, they protruded a few inches, but the higher the status, the longer the toes. Laws limited length based on class, so only the highest nobles could galumph around in the silliest shoes, 24 inches long. They had to be either stuffed with moss, wool, hair or grass, braced by whalebone, or tied to the shins with a chain.

They were the codpiece for the feet. Church leaders condemned them as sinful – you know what they say about a man with big feet – and complained that they prevented kneeling for prayer. They were no more practical in battle. Yes, they were worn in battle, and metal versions, called sabotons,

were made to go over them. At Sempech in 1386, the knights of Leopold III, Duke of Austria, had to cut the tips off their shoes when they dismounted and, unsurprisingly, found their movement hampered.



FANTASY FOOTWEAR
They were bad in battle and a blight unto God, but they were rather dapper

ALAMY X2, GETTY X5



Did pirates bury their treasure?



There are (or should that be 'arrrr') few images that evoke the golden age of piracy as strongly as burying treasure on some remote island

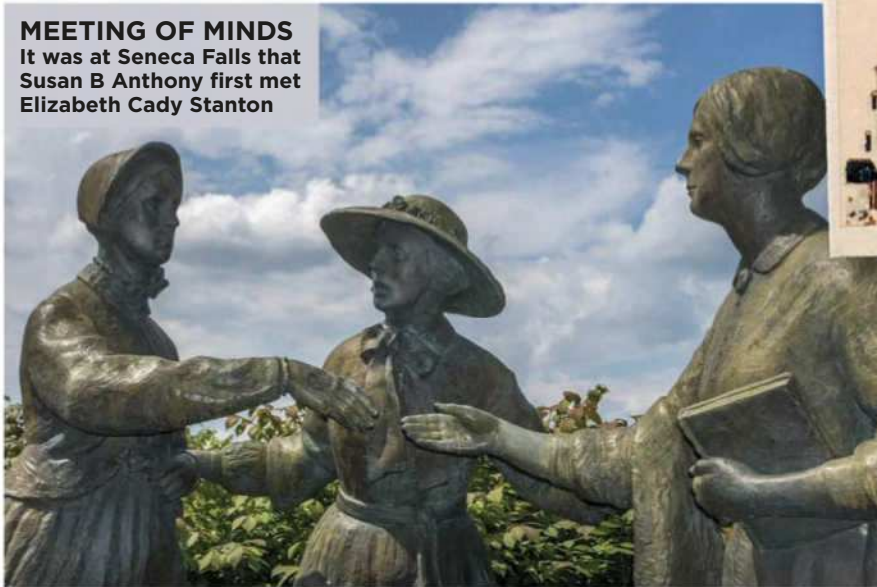
and drawing a map on which X marks the spot. Yet, as with peg legs and black spots, its popularity is down to *Treasure Island* more than reality.

Pirates weren't known for sensibly investing in their futures – the Caribbean doesn't have


many rainy days – and so they tended to squander their ill-gotten gains. Treasure did not just consist of gold and jewels, either, but also food, drink, weapons, tools or valuable trade goods.

William Kidd is one of the only pirates known to have stashed booty. Not that it did him much good: when his trove was discovered, it helped see him to the gallows. Then there was Olivier Levasseur, who on the scaffold threw a necklace containing a 17-line cryptogram into the crowd, and said, "Find my treasure, the one who may understand it".

MEETING OF MINDS
It was at Seneca Falls that Susan B Anthony first met Elizabeth Cady Stanton



What was the **Declaration of Sentiments**?

 The US has its Declaration of Independence to enshrine the rights of all – just as long as the ‘all’ meant white men. So the American women of the 19th century campaigning for the vote thought it only proper they should have a version representing them.


That was the Declaration of Sentiments. It was penned for and read at the Seneca Falls Convention in New York on 19 July 1848, by a leading figure of the nascent suffrage movement, Elizabeth Cady Stanton. Mimicking the 1775 Declaration, it asserted the “self-evident” truths that “all men and women are created equal” and that “the history of mankind is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations on the part of man toward women, having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over her”. No property rights in

marriage, inequality in divorce law, fewer opportunities in education and, of course, withholding the vote were all put forward as tools of oppression.

The Declaration was signed by 32 men and 68 women, but incurred vitriolic hostility, so much so that several signatories withdrew their support. “The most shocking and unnatural event ever recorded in the history of womanity,” was one of the conclusions.

But by framing the Declaration like the one signed by the Founding Fathers, its sentiments became a bedrock of the movement. The actual document, however, proved less entrenched – it went missing and has yet to be found.

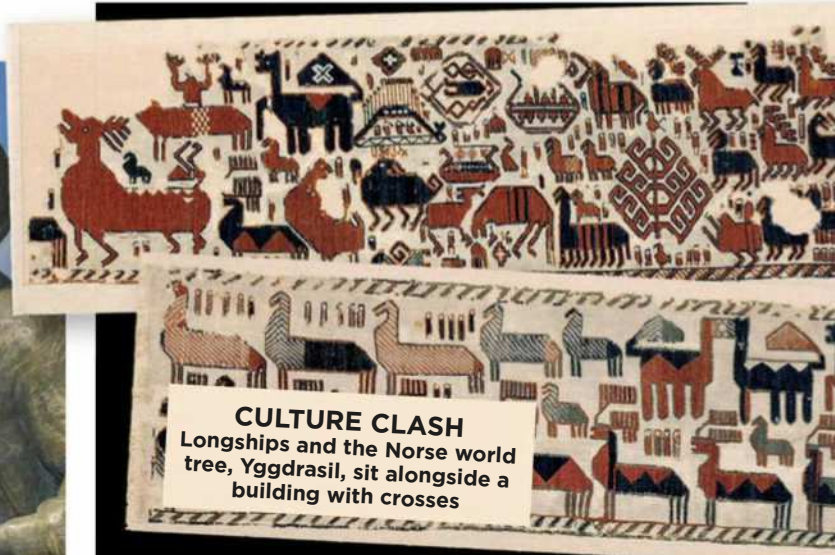
Who took **the first colour photo**?

 For his work in electromagnetism, Scottish physicist James Clerk Maxwell deserves to be spoken of in the same reverence as Isaac Newton and Albert Einstein. But as a poet and the father of colour photography, he was something of an artist too.

More than 30 years after the first photo was taken, Maxwell, in collaboration with Thomas Sutton, snapped three separate exposures of the same object through red, green and violet-blue filters. Both for its varied colours and as a nod to his heritage, Maxwell chose a tartan ribbon as his object for that day in 1861. Each image was then projected by magic lantern on to the same screen at the Royal Institution in London.




HAVE A PRIZE
The pic earned Maxwell a medal in 1860



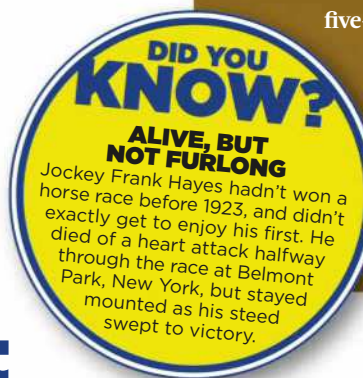
CULTURE CLASH
Longships and the Norse world tree, Yggdrasil, sit alongside a building with crosses

What is the **oldest-surviving tapestry**?

 Move over Bayeux (you’re not even a tapestry anyway), the Överhogdal Tapestries have threaded their way to the title. Radiocarbon tests date the surviving sections to AD 800–1100, and while examples of Greek tapestries from the third century BC exist, they’re nothing more than scraps.

The exceptional preservation of the tapestries is quite remarkable, considering their discovery. Found in 1910 at Överhogdal Church, Sweden, possibly in the shed, the cloths of hemp and flax were unceremoniously scrubbed in a bathtub. It needed some eagle-eyed sleuthing to locate the few missing pieces so they could be reattached. One had become the covering for a five-year-old girl’s doll, another a cleaning rag.

Once clean and complete again, the Överhogdal Tapestries revealed both Norse and Christian iconography, suggesting they were made as Christianity spread. Experts are still divided whether they show the Norse end of the world, Ragnarok, or the coming of Christ. Or both.



Thanks to Richard Ives for sending in his questions

NOW SEND US YOUR QUESTIONS



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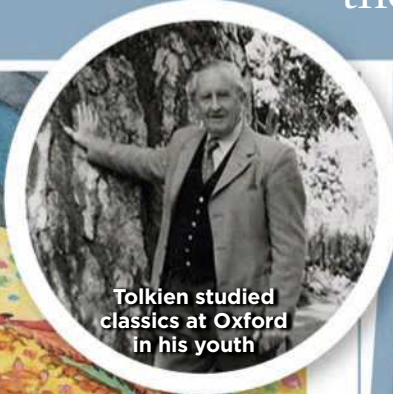
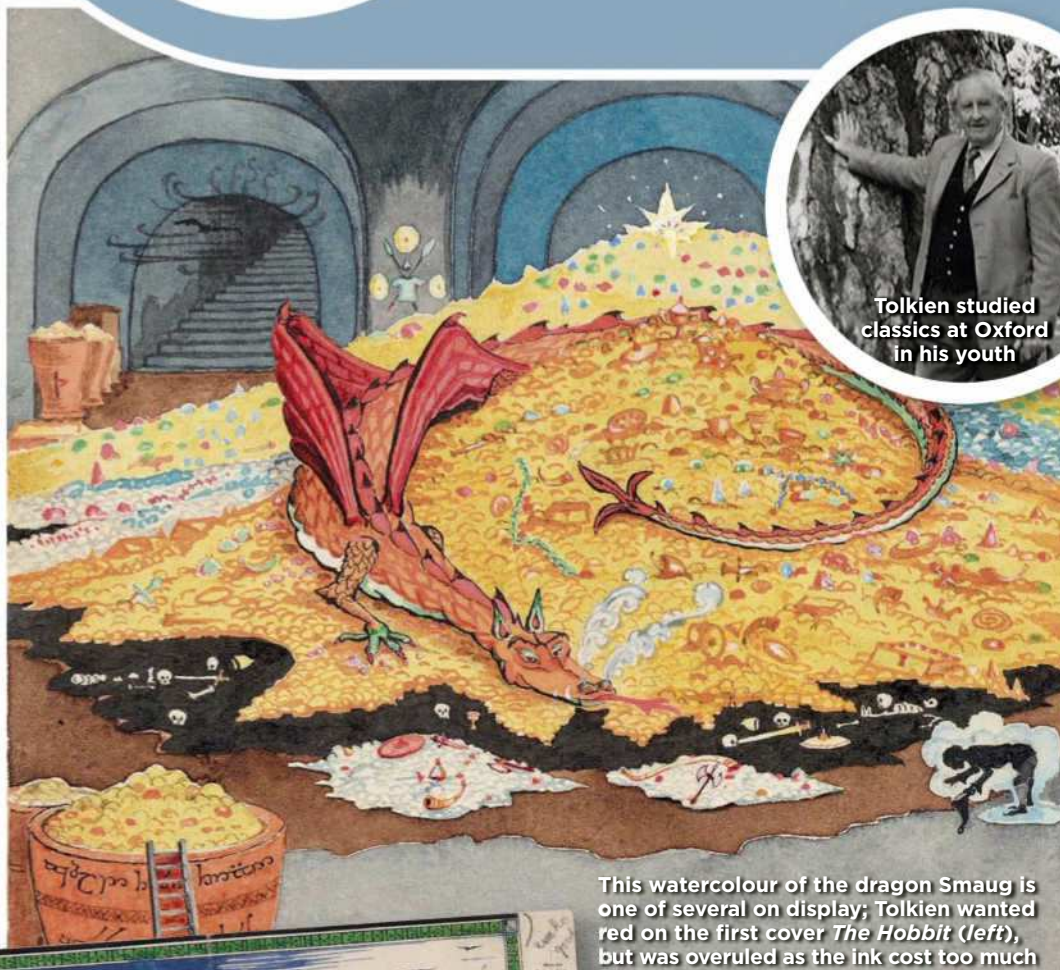
To see a preview of the magazine and order, visit **buysubscriptions.com/WHI18P5** or call 0333 0160708 quoting WHI18P5

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ON OUR RADAR

A guide to what's happening in
the world of history over
the coming weeks



Tolkien studied
classics at Oxford
in his youth

This watercolour of the dragon Smaug is one of several on display; Tolkien wanted red on the first cover *The Hobbit* (left), but was overruled as the ink cost too much



Tolkien's
annotated map
of Middle Earth
places Hobbiton
on the same
latitude as Oxford

EXHIBITION

Tolkien: Maker of Middle Earth

Bodleian Library, Oxford, until 28 October
tolkien.bodleian.ox.ac.uk

JRR Tolkien invented mythical lands, well-loved characters and even new languages in his popular fantasy novels *The Hobbit* and *The Lord of the Rings*. This exhibition at the Bodleian Library will showcase Tolkien's journey from childhood through to his time as an Oxford professor and posthumous publications. It includes artefacts from across the world that haven't been made public since Tolkien's death. Highlights include draft manuscripts of *The Hobbit* and Tolkien's personal art materials.

WHAT'S ON

The Last Days of
Anne Boleyn p79



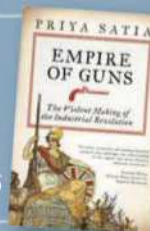
BRITAIN'S TREASURES

St Fagans National
Museum of History.....p84



BOOK REVIEWS

Our look at
the best new
releases....p86



POSTCARDS FROM THE PAST

Your best photos of
historical landmarks...p90





**EXHIBITION****Frida Kahlo:
Making Her
Self Up**

V&A Museum, opens 16 June,
www.vam.ac.uk/exhibitions

Personal items and clothing belonging to artist Frida Kahlo will be on display at the V&A – the first time this collection has been out of Mexico. Locked away for 50 years after her death, these previously unseen items give a fresh look at her intriguing life. Kahlo has been lauded as an emblem of Mexican national identity and her uncompromising depictions of the female form have also been celebrated by the feminist movement.

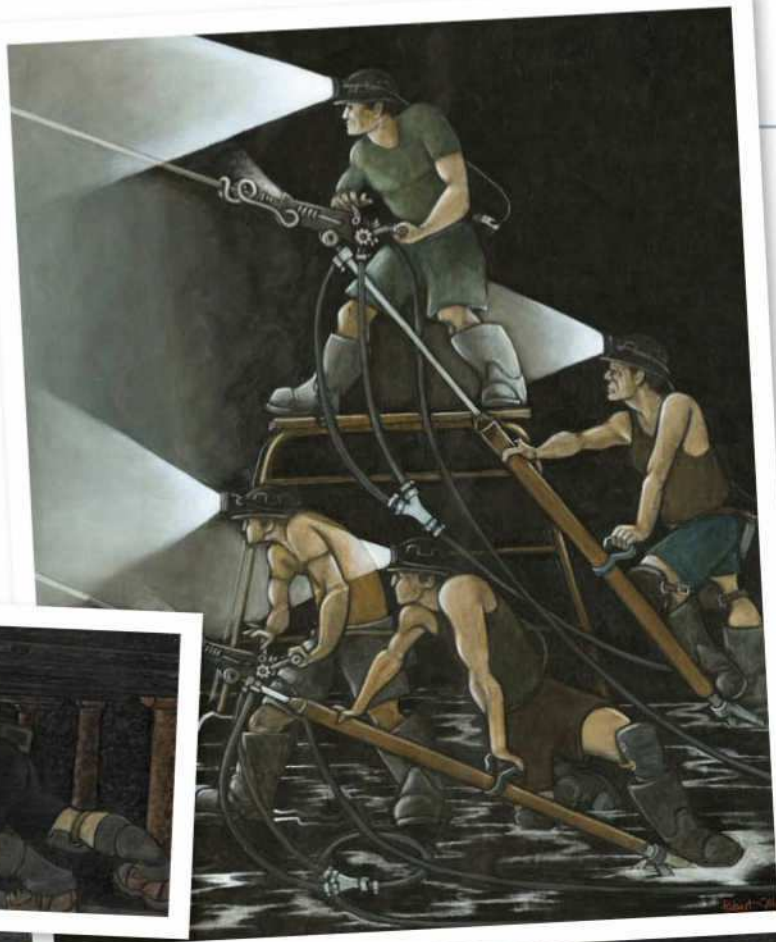
EXHIBITION

King Coal

South Shields Museum, until 29 September
<https://southshieldsmuseum.org.uk/whats-on>

To commemorate the anniversaries of the closures of the Whitburn and Westoe collieries in South Tyneside, South Shields Museum is hosting an exhibition with paintings from artist Bob Olley. The impact of the coal mining industry on the South Tyneside communities will be explored through art, from accidents and the hardships of working conditions to its lasting legacy in the area.

Olley is a former miner himself, working in the Whitburn Colliery for 11 years



EVENT

The Home Front: The United Kingdom 1914-1918

University of St Andrews, 18-23
June, www.britishhomefront.co.uk

The University of St Andrews is hosting a series of events dedicated to the mobilisation of British society during World War I. Highlights include a talk by award-winning children's author Sir Michael Morpurgo, a public debate on the topic of remembrance, a screening of contemporary factual films from the Imperial War Museum archives and lectures on conscription and pacifism.



Women became essential
factory workers during WWI

TO BUY

Spitfire Propeller Pen

£170, Imperial War Museum
www.iwmshop.org.uk

Fancy carrying a bit of history in your pocket? This luxury pen is made from the wood of an original Spitfire propeller, and is presented in an ash and leather box. Now you can write your letters using an object from one of the most poignant periods of history.

The pen is also
engraved with
the serial
number of its
propeller



Actors breathe life
into Anne Boleyn's
fall from grace at the
Tower this summer

PLAY

The Last Days of Anne Boleyn

The Tower of London, until 28 August
www.hrp.org.uk/tower-of-london/explore/anne-boleyn-live-at-the-tower

Live performances at the Tower of London will allow visitors to step back into 1536 and experience the last 17 days of the life of Anne Boleyn. From her interrogation and imprisonment, right through to her execution, the enduring final story of Henry VIII's second wife is told through a live-action show. Suitable for all ages, this 35-minute outdoor performance runs twice daily from Friday to Tuesday, in the shadow of the imposing White Tower.

FESTIVAL

Wimpole History Festival

The Wimpole Estate, Cambridgeshire,
22-24 June, www.wimpolehistoryfestival.com

The Wimpole History Festival is due to return to the grand Wimpole Estate after its success last year, with a fresh host of talks, interactive workshops and much more. The popular Jane Austen-themed improvisation show Austentatious will be back, and speakers include historians David Olusoga, Helen Castor and Dan Jones. Younger visitors can even join sword school and learn how to become a medieval knight.



Training will include how
to hold the sword so you
don't lose your fingertips

▶ ALSO LOOK OUT FOR

- ▶ Fashion & Feminism - A look at the links between style and suffragettes. From 22 June to 2 June 2019, Ulster Museum. www.nmni.com/whats-on/fashion-and-feminism
- ▶ Aftermath: Art in the Wake of World War One - An exhibition that examines the impact that WWI had on European art. From 5 June to 23 September, Tate Britain. www.tate.org.uk/whats-on/tate-britain/exhibition/aftermath



Unusually, the castle isn't the oldest building at St Fagans; the newest (*inset*) isn't historic in the slightest, but an exhibition space



BRITAIN'S TREASURES...

ST FAGANS NATIONAL MUSEUM OF HISTORY Cardiff

This living museum, celebrating its 70th anniversary this year, charts the story of the Welsh people through the ages – and the grounds it sits in also have a colourful past

GETTING THERE:

If you're travelling via the M4, take Junction 33 and follow the signs for the Museum of Welsh Life. Buses also run from Cardiff city centre, and the journey is approximately 25 minutes.



OPENING TIMES AND PRICES:

Open daily from 10am-5pm including Bank Holiday Mondays. Entry is free but there is a charge for the car park.

FIND OUT MORE:

Visit www.museum.wales/stfagans or call 0300 111 2 333

St Fagans was seen as a radical venture, and not only because it tells the story of ordinary Welsh people rather than royalty or nobility. It's also outside. Open-air museums simply didn't exist in Britain until it came along.

Celebrating its 70th birthday this summer, St Fagan's National Museum of History charts Welsh culture from the Iron Age through to the present day. Renowned as Wales's most popular heritage attraction, it's set in the majestic grounds of a 16th-century manor house.

Opened to the public in 1948, it was originally called the Welsh Folk Museum. The idea was to create a lasting legacy of traditional rural life, which was disappearing. The original collection, including a farmhouse kitchen, came from the Welsh Bygones Gallery at the National Museum Cardiff.

Development continued during the 1950s with reconstructions of a traditional farmhouse and wool mill. So anticipated was the project that £50,000 was raised for it by the Welsh populace.

After World War II, the number of Welsh speakers declined greatly, as English workers had moved to the industrial Welsh cities. And so St Fagans began to record traditional folk tales, songs and regional dialects to preserve this dwindling aspect of Welsh culture.

BRICK BY BRICK

Another method of preserving traditions is the translocation of buildings – the brick-by-brick movement of a structure from its original location. In the 1960s, Llainfadyn, a traditional



WHAT TO LOOK FOR...



1 ST FAGANS CASTLE

Much of the interior of the castle was redesigned in the early 20th century – however, you can still see the original, 17th-century fireplace. There are also well-kept gardens.



2 ST TEILO'S CHURCH

Believed to have been built in the 12th or 13th century, St Teilo's was relocated from Swansea and restored to how it would have looked before the Reformation.



3 KENNIXTON FARMHOUSE

This late 17th-century stone farmhouse was moved to the museum from the Gower and includes a raised area for smoking meat above the fireplace.



4 MAESTIR SCHOOL

Maestir School would have taught generations of Welsh children from the ages of five through to 14. It's been arranged as it was in 1900 and hosts Victorian school lessons.



5 BRYN ERYR IRON AGE FARMSTEAD

Based on roundhouses found on Anglesey, these clay dwellings were the most common form of home for Iron Age Britons.



6 TUDOR TRADER'S HOUSE

Brought to St Fagans from Haverfordwest, this house has been decorated in the style it would have been as the home of a merchant circa 1580.

“A Welsh medieval court will be unveiled in October”

18th-century slate quarryman's cottage, was opened in the museum after being moved from North Wales.

Preserving skills is also a key aspect of St Fagans, with wood turning and traditional cooking still practiced. As a living museum, native breeds of livestock can be found in the fields and the resident blacksmith forges decorative items using traditional tools.

The 1980s saw the industrial communities of Wales threatened in the same way that rural communities had been in the 1940s, with mine closures and jobs lost to mechanisation. Ironworkers' cottages were relocated to the museum in 1987 – putting, for the first time, periods within living memory on display.

St Fagans Castle, in the grounds of the museum, is a Grade I Elizabethan mansion, built in the 1580s on the site of a former medieval castle that had been left in ruins. It was bought in 1616 by Sir Edward Lewis of the Van, and much of the interior décor dates from that time.

It later became the summer residence of the wealthy Windsor-Clive family and subsequently part of the grand estate of the Earl of Plymouth. Harriet Windsor-Clive, Baroness Windsor, inherited the house in 1833 and restored the building and gardens to their former splendour.

During World War I, the banqueting hall – which has since burnt down – was used as a convalescing ward for

soldiers. Recent discoveries from the museum archives show that the local community, including the Earl of Plymouth's family, continued to support soldiers long after the war, hosting reunion dinners for veterans as late as the 1930s. The Windsor-Clives gave the house and its surrounding 18 acres of land to the Amgueddfa Cymru–National Museum Wales in 1946.

A major redevelopment to celebrate the museum's 70th anniversary will be completed in October. New galleries will tell the story of the people of Wales, and a reconstruction of a Welsh medieval court will be unveiled – allowing visitors to step back 800 years to experience how Llywelyn the Great would have lived and ruled. 📍

WHY NOT VISIT...

Three more Welsh wonders in the vicinity of St Fagans

CASTELL COCH

Although this fairytale castle looks medieval, it comes from the imaginations of the Gothic-obsessed Victorians. www.cadw.gov.wales/daysout/castell-coch

DYFFRYN GARDENS

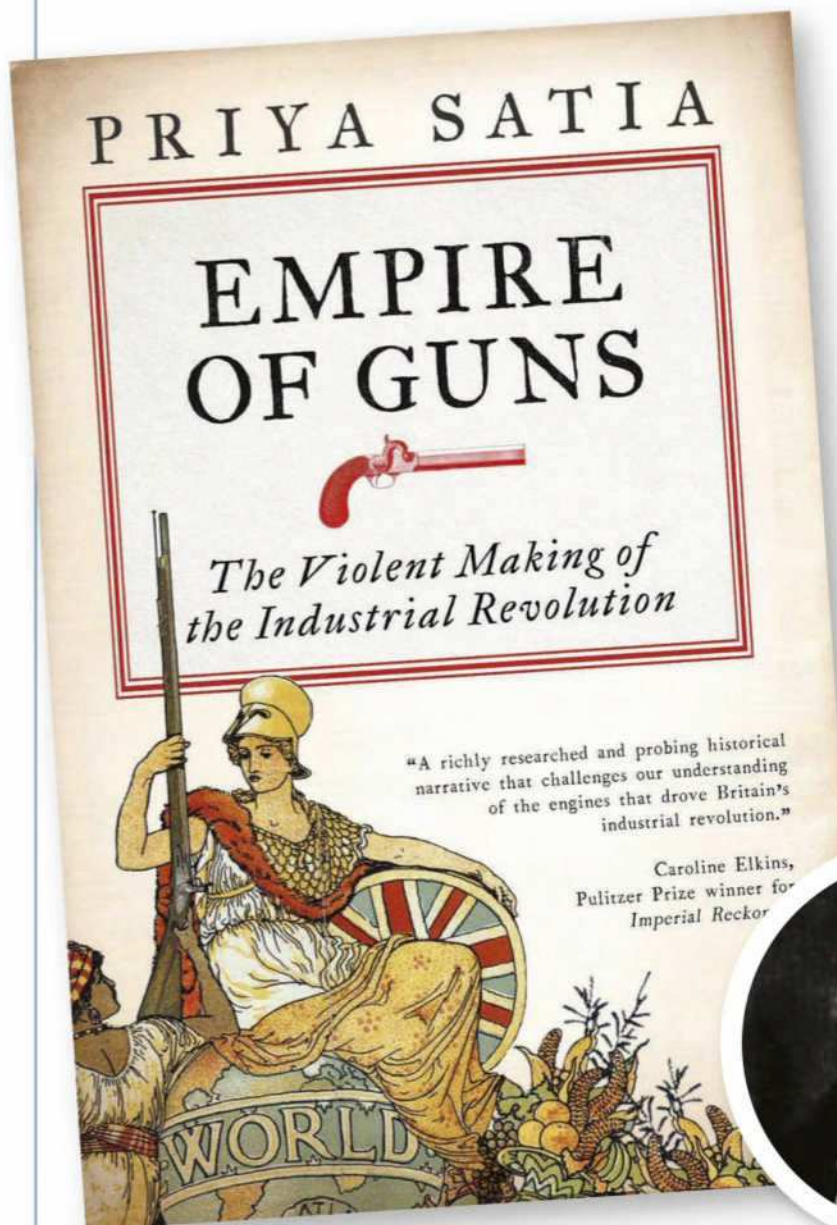
One of the most visited gardens in the UK, set within the grounds of an impressive Victorian mansion. www.nationaltrust.org.uk/dyffryn-gardens

CAERLEON

Once home to one of only three permanent Roman fortresses in Britain, excavations here have uncovered an amphitheatre, barracks and baths. www.museum.wales/roman

BOOKS

This month's best historical reads

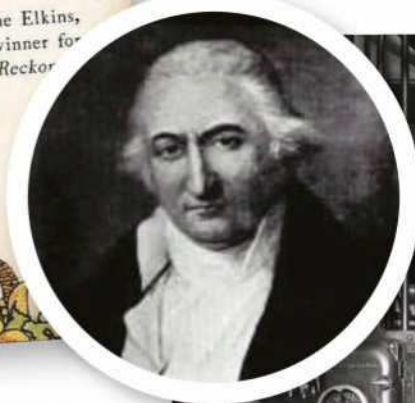
BOOK
OF THE
MONTH

Empire of Guns: The Violent Making of the Industrial Revolution

By Priya Satia

Gerald Duckworth and Co, £30, hardback, 544 pages

When you think of guns, it's unlikely that the first revolution that comes to mind is the Industrial Revolution. Yet this book argues that firearms were, in fact, key to Britain's extraordinary development in the late 18th and early 19th centuries, because of what else was happening during that period: war. As the nation needed more firepower, its brightest minds worked to find ways of producing better guns, more quickly, and on a vastly increased scale. It's a complex but remarkable story, with some surprising lead characters – who would have thought that the Quakers played such a large role in such a violent episode?



"As the nation needed more firepower, its brightest minds worked to find ways of producing better guns, more quickly"



MEET THE AUTHOR

Stanford University professor **Priya Satia** tells us how a penchant for firearms fuelled the Industrial Revolution in Britain, and helped the Empire become the world's top gun

Your book offers a new take on the Industrial Revolution. What are its main arguments?

The Industrial Revolution is often portrayed as the triumph of heroic British entrepreneurship and invention, a view that influences how we think about what drives innovation and the role that governments should have in the economy. I argue, instead, that government military contracts were a significant factor. Britain was at war during much of the 18th century, and government officials were critical to innovation as they strained for a mass scale of production that could meet the needs of Britain's ever-expanding military commitments.

Are there any individuals or groups who are particularly important in this story?

The Galton family of Birmingham owned the single largest gun-making firm in the 18th century. They were Quakers, but their business raised no eyebrows in Quaker communities for nearly a century – until suddenly, in the 1790s, it became a scandal. In trying to understand these mysteries, I discovered a new way of looking at the Industrial Revolution in Britain: in defending his gun-making business, Samuel Galton Jr argued that there was no way to participate in the emerging industrial economy of the Midlands without contributing to war. As he saw it, complicity in war was general and inescapable. To make sense of how Galton might have understood guns, I looked at how Britons used them in this period – from poachers, highwaymen and property-owners to settlers and traders.

What impact did British gun-making have around the world?

Britain's gun industry enabled the conquest of North America, South Asia and the South

Pacific. British guns fuelled the slave trade in West Africa and the rise of the plantation system in North America. They were critical to the Industrial Revolution in Britain, but also to relationships between East and West: indeed, British officials in India were so aware of the connection between arms-making and industrialism that they actively suppressed Indian arms production to prevent the

growth of industry on the subcontinent.

How would you like this book to change how people saw this period – and our relationship with guns today?

I would like people to recognise that war was central to Britain's industrial revolution. People such as James Watt and Matthew Boulton were heroic entrepreneurs, but they were also government contractors mixed up with arms-makers.

Empire of Guns also explores how context and technological evolution shape gun use. Firearms in the 18th-century were radically different, in meaning and use, from what we call firearms today. They

were not understood strictly as weapons: they were not used in crimes of passion or by rioters, because they were too slow, unwieldy, and unreliable. But their unpredictability made them useful as instruments of terror, especially in conflicts around property, and they were also seen as an important currency and commodity.

It's also important to note that arms-makers today continue to face the dilemma that British gun-makers faced in the 18th century: they need custom when government contracts dry up. With government support, 18th-century British gun-makers turned to markets abroad. As controls on gun ownership tighten around the world, today's firearms manufacturers turn increasingly to a single civilian market: the US.



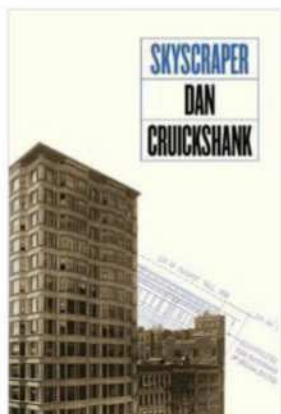
“British guns fuelled the slave trade and the rise of the plantation system”



18th-century flintlocks were loud and frightening, but their accuracy was appalling



Birmingham's link with firearms extends beyond Sam Galton Jr (inset); bullets were cast here during World War I

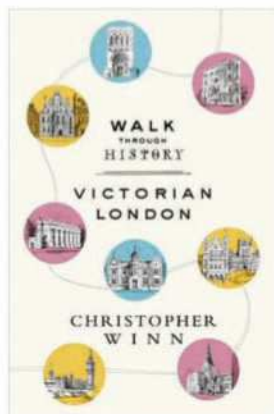


Skyscraper

By Dan Cruickshank

Head of Zeus, £20, hardback, 304 pages

Historian and TV presenter Dan Cruickshank ascends the heights of architectural development with this history of the skyscraper. It's a very American story of audacity rubbing shoulders with necessity: faced by a devastating fire in 1871, the city of Chicago found itself with miles of space to fill. As pioneers including Daniel Burnham and William Le Baron Jenney leapt to fill that void, they helped create a glistening new take on city life.

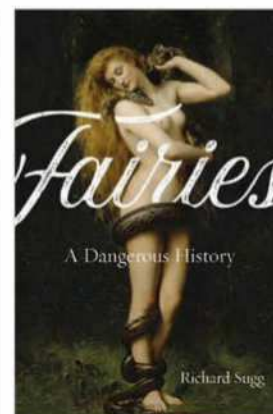


Walk Through History: Victorian London

By Christopher Winn

Ebury Press, £9.99, hardback, 304 pages

Set off on a historical tour of London with this guide to the city's Victorian past, which spans areas including Kensington, Holborn, Mayfair and Whitehall. Taking in the stories of some of the people who forged the physical landscape we still see today, it's a chance to immerse yourself in a period of social and economic changes that were to reshape the entire United Kingdom.

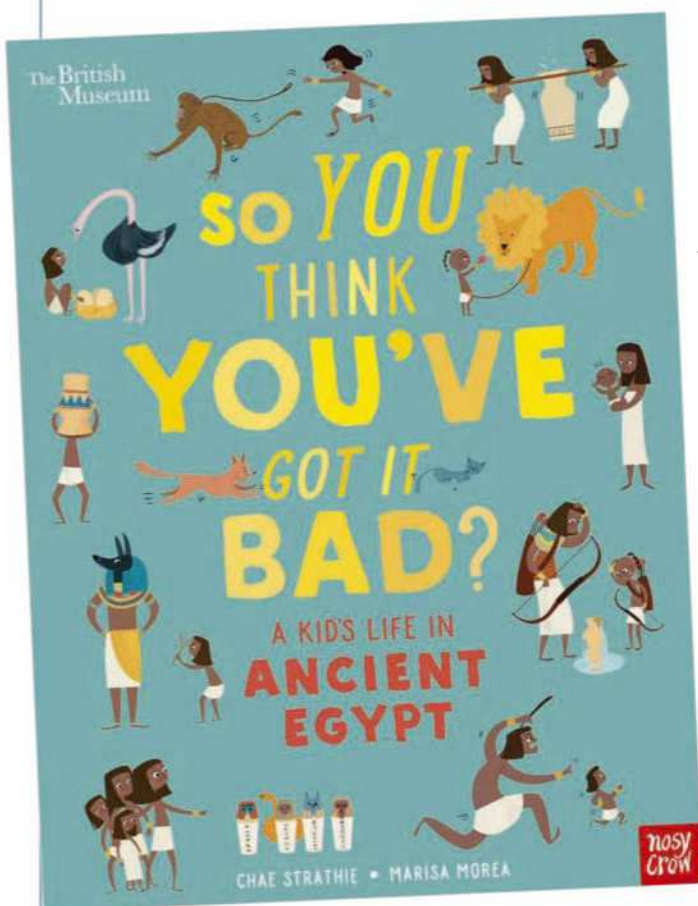


Fairies: A Dangerous History

By Richard Sugg

Reaktion Books, £16, hardback, 280 pages

Far from the innocuous flutterings of Disney films, in the 16th and 17th centuries fairies were often regarded as dangerous creatures. Abduction, murder, being forced to dance to death: these were only a few of the fates they could hand out, and people lived in real fear of their otherworldly strangeness. This account of apparent 'sightings', and what they tell us about wider society, makes for compelling reading.

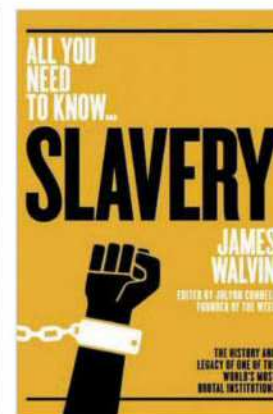


So You Think You've Got It Bad? A Kid's Life in Ancient Egypt

By Chae Strathie and Marisa Morea

Nosy Crow, £12.99, hardback, 64 pages

What animals did the Ancient Egyptians keep as pets? How were misbehaving kids punished? These are just some of the questions tackled in this charming look at life for the young in the land of the pyramids. With a surprisingly detailed glossary of terms, it's a brilliant place to start learning about a period that remains fascinating, thousands of years later.

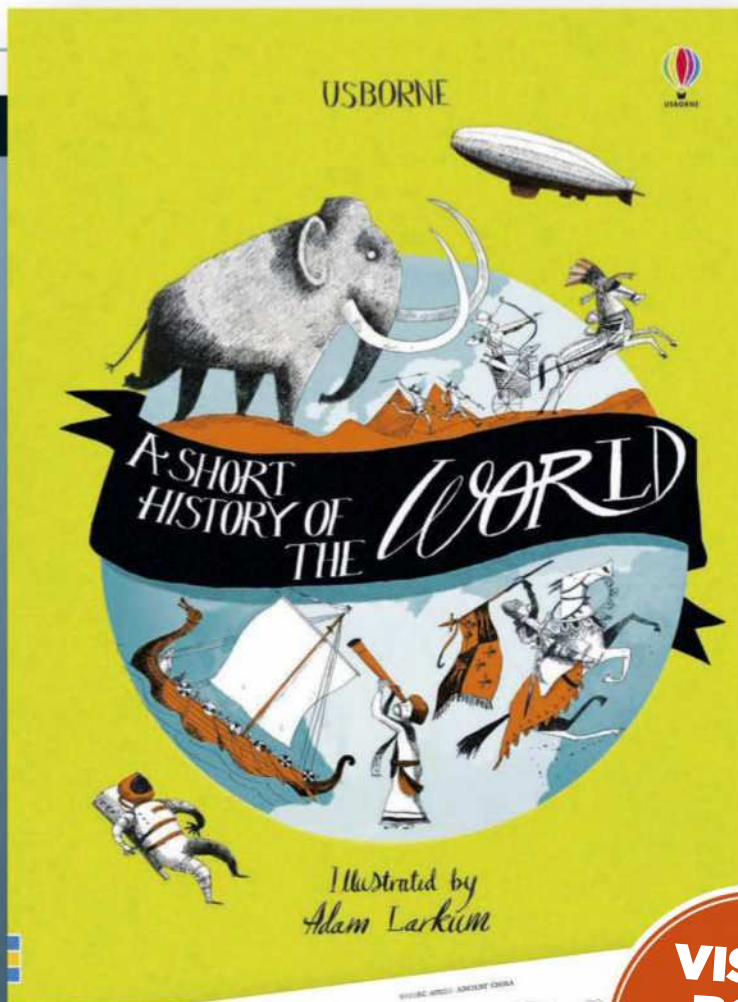


All You Need to Know... Slavery

By James Walvin

Connell Publishing, £9.99, paperback, 128 pages

Although it's a concise guide to an incredibly weighty subject, you're in safe hands here with James Walvin, an emeritus professor at the University of York and expert on the history of slavery. Chronicling its spread throughout the ancient world and across the centuries, he also shows how the brutal transatlantic slave trade was to forever change nations and peoples around the globe.



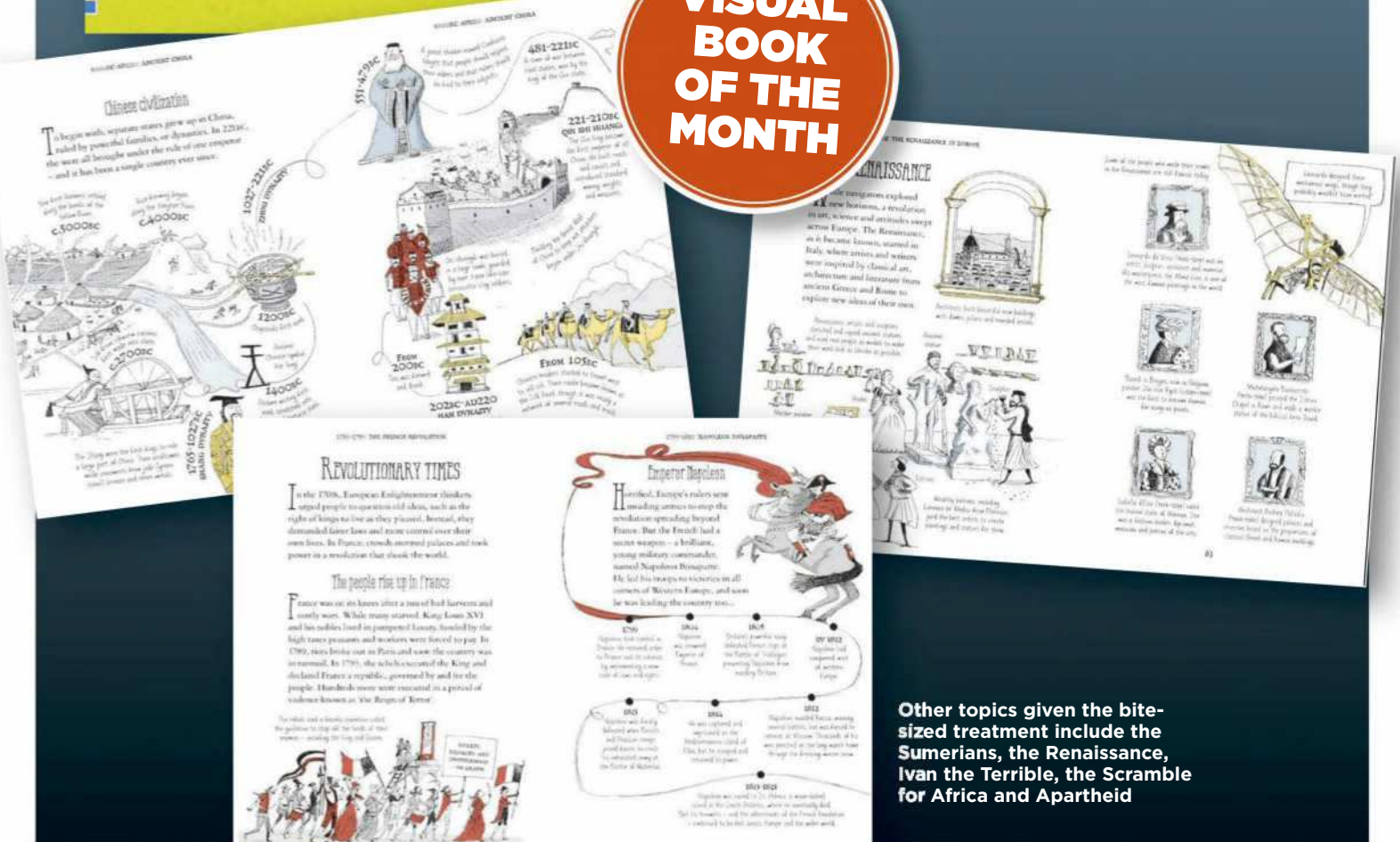
A Short History of the World

By Ruth Brocklehurst, Henry Brook and Adam Larkum
Usborne, £9.99, hardback, 160 pages

Setting itself an admirably difficult goal – charting the expanse of world history in just 160 pages – this illustrated, whistle-stop tour succeeds with aplomb. It may be aimed at children, but we frequently found ourselves stopping at a particularly striking illustration or succinct fact. From ancient Chinese civilisation to 20th-century innovations, this is a great primer on the headlines of the human story.

“This is a great primer on the headlines of the human story”

VISUAL BOOK OF THE MONTH



Other topics given the bite-sized treatment include the Sumerians, the Renaissance, Ivan the Terrible, the Scramble for Africa and Apartheid



POSTCARDS FROM THE PAST

Send your historical landmark pics to photos@historyrevealed.com
message us on Facebook or use [#historyrevpostcards](#) on Twitter and Instagram

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DOVERCOURT LOW LIGHTHOUSE, ESSEX

“ I occasionally stumble upon shots of the Dovercourt Low Lighthouse and find it intriguing. I decided to drive there for dawn, and capture this regionally iconic structure. It was a very hazy morning and the tide was receding, so I shot a long-exposure image, in line with the ridge that leads back to shore. It was only once I looked at the photo that I thought the lighthouse looked like the Apollo lunar landing module! I therefore named the image ‘Sea of Tranquility’ - the site on the moon where humans first landed. ”

Taken by: Nicholas Seaman [@nick_seaman_photos](#)



LORRAINE MOTEL, MEMPHIS

“ I’d like to share this photo since April marked the 50th anniversary of the assassination of Martin Luther King Jr. This is the Lorraine Motel in Memphis, Tennessee, which has been restored to its 1968 condition – right down to the vintage cars parked in front. It is now part of the National Civil Rights Museum. The white and red wreath marks the spot where Dr King was assassinated. ”

Taken by: Marie Haisan, via email



RANAKPUR JAIN TEMPLE, INDIA

“ Tradition says that it’s impossible to count the columns that hold up the temple in Ranakpur, Rajasthan. Taking 50 years to build in the middle of the 1400s, this temple is one of five great holy places in the Jain religion. Not having the time to count, I will have to take the guidebook at face value when it says that there are 1,444 of them. As you walk through a sea of columns, you quickly see that none of them are alike. This monk in his saffron robes, and others like him, will want to act as your tour guide. Of all the temples I toured in India, this was one of the most impressive. ”

Taken by: John Goldstein, via email

FEELING INSPIRED?

Send your snaps to us and we’ll feature a selection every issue.
photos@historyrevealed.com

READERS' LETTERS

Get in touch – share your opinions on history and our magazine

INSPIRING YOUNG HISTORIANS

I am new to your magazine and I would love to say how great it is!! In class, we were recently discussing the suffragette movement and in issue 55 there was tons!

For our mini exam, we had to discuss whether Emily Davison meant to kill herself

LETTER OF THE MONTH

“I like to cut out pages to expand my wall of knowledge; I am very proud of it”

and you had an article about it, so I showed Miss and she asked to photocopy it! Sadly, she lost it and I only got it back today with a few rips and bends, but I got it!! I get so many notes from this and I like to cut out pages to expand my wall of knowledge. I normally write notes on

blank pieces of paper and put them on my wall, but recently I have been collecting old newspaper articles and putting them up. I am very proud of it and tend to show it off, and it's all because of you guys, really. Thank you!
Skye Byers-Ross,
via email

HERE TO STAY

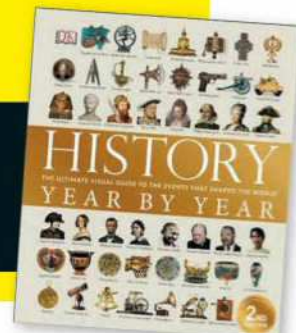
The suffragettes have joined Skye's wall of knowledge, but what would make the cut on yours? Email and let us know

Editor's reply:

Thank you for your wonderful letter, Skye. We're thrilled to hear that you're enjoying History Revealed and that it's useful in school. Your

wall of knowledge sounds like a great idea – we should get one in our office. Keep up the good work!

Skye wins a hardback copy of *History Year by Year* by DK. Described as the ultimate visual guide to events that have shaped the world from some of our earliest African ancestors to the present day, it's full of useful timelines and key facts – ideal for students as well as the family bookshelf.



BLOODY AND BRUTAL
The Battle of Barnet was the beginning of the end for the Yorkist cause

f This is my first month of subscribing and I was very impressed. Very entertaining and I'm looking forward to next month's edition already.
Donna Philo

A BEE IN HIS BARNET

I live in Barnet, very close to the site of the 1471 War of the Roses clash, and the local roads are named after figures from the battle. Even now, the battle site at dusk can be misty, and it is easy to imagine the two armies pitching too close together in the dark.

This local connection persuaded my 12-year-old son to read your article (June 2018), after which he read the piece on toilets and then the rest of the magazine. He's now scouring the back editions for articles that take his fancy. Thank you *History Revealed* – he's hooked!
Sarah Laws, Barnet

Editor's reply:

We're so glad that your son is enjoying the magazine and that it's helped him learn more about your local history. It's always great to hear about places where the past is still so evident in the local landscape.

HATS OFF TO YOU

The obvious answer from issue 56's Q&A – Why is Henry IV wearing a headscarf? – is to keep his head warm. Most flu and ailments, so the medical profession tells us, start with head colds, and I suppose Henry thought that prevention was better than cure. After all, he was, for the 15th century, a man of fashion, practicality

Another fantastic issue, informative as usual – schoolchildren should read this magazine. Wish I had something like this when I was in education.
@donaldsteele58

and – as Shakespeare tells us in his plays – a ladies man.

He was a son of John of Gaunt, exiled from the kingdom in 1398 due to a clash with Thomas de Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk. He returned from exile five years later, after his father died, to assert his claim to the duchy of Lancaster; amassing enough power to challenge the nobility supporting Richard II and claim the crown. Shakespeare's plays tell the tale of Henry usurping the crown, and then his later defeat of the rebellious Percy family and Welsh prince Owain Glyndŵr. Both supported Henry at first and then turned their coats.

His unenviable task was to secure the dynasty and as a hardened soldier and experienced general, that is exactly what he did. His son was to fight the French at the Battle of Agincourt, but without his father securing the crown, Agincourt would never have taken place. Neither would the later Wars of the Roses. As Shakespeare writes in *Henry IV, Part II*, "Uneasy lies the head that wears the crown".

Duncan McVee, via email

Editor's reply:

An interesting summary of this often-overlooked King,

After reading the A-Z of Toilets (June 2018), I realised I had been ignorant of so much history in connection to our most basic of needs. I really enjoy reading Julian Humphrys' regular articles in *History Revealed* but this one was one of his best. Keep up the good work.
Elaine Robinson



USE YOUR HEAD
Henry IV (above)
sports headwear
primarily to keep
fell winds at bay,
says Duncan

BITTER WOUNDS
As many as 300
Lakota were slain
at Wounded Knee
(left), many of
them women
and children

Duncan. Perhaps Shakespeare has something to answer for, for our impression of Henry?

DUAL IDENTITY

I want to point out an error in your Wounded Knee feature in issue 55 (May 2018). I grew up on the Pine Ridge Reservation (Lakota Sioux) in South Dakota, the site of the massacre. Our hired man, Paul Bear Saves Life, had been a baby during the massacre. The body on page 45 you identify as Spotted Elk is, in fact, that of Big Foot. The

body had been rolled onto its back for the photograph.

Ivan Kershner, Salem, South Carolina

Editor's reply:

Thanks for getting in touch. As it happens, we're both right! Spotted Elk and Big Foot are, in fact, the same person. Spotted Elk was his Lakota name, and so that's the one we went with. Big Foot is actually a nickname, possibly coined by the US Army – and supposedly not an affectionate nickname at that.

Loving it. As a new subscriber it's always a brilliant read. Perfect prep too for starting history @UniOfYork in September. In fact, as a history nerd I'd love to contribute to the magazine :)
@CubaDrive_Vinny

CORRECTIONS

• In issue 55, we printed that Los Angeles is an east-coast US city. It is, of course, on the west coast of the United States. Thanks to Mark McKenzie and Pat Chambers for spotting this.

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HOW TO CONTACT US

haveyoursay@historyrevealed.com

facebook.com/HistoryRevealed

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Or post:

Have Your Say, *History Revealed*, Immediate Media, Tower House, Fairfax Street, Bristol BS1 3BN

SUBSCRIPTION ENQUIRIES

Phone: 03330 162 116
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Post: History Revealed, PO Box 3320, 3 Queensbridge, Northampton

US AND CANADA

Phone: (toll free) 1-800-428-3003
Email: cs@imsnews.com
Post: International Media Service
C/O Immediate Media, 3330 Pacific Ave, Suite 500, Virginia Beach VA 23451

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EDITORIAL

Editor Paul McGuinness
paul.mcguinness@immediate.co.uk
Production Editor Kev Lochun
kev.lochun@immediate.co.uk
Staff Writer
Emma Slattery Williams

ART

Art Editor Sheu-Kuei Ho
Picture Editor Rosie McPherson
Illustrators Marina Amaral, Ed Crooks, Chris Stocker

CONTRIBUTORS & EXPERTS

Hareth Al Bustani, Tracy Borman, Tessa Dunlop, Julian Humphrys, Gordon O'Sullivan, Marc Morris, Gavin Mortimer, Jim Parsons, Scott Purnell, Janina Ramirez, Priya Satia, Mel Sherwood, Mark Simmer, Richard Smyth, Dan Snow, Jonny Wilkes

PRESS & PR

Communications Manager
Dominic Lobley 020 7150 5015
dominic.lobley@immediate.co.uk

CIRCULATION

Circulation Manager Helen Seymour

ADVERTISING & MARKETING

Group Advertising Manager
Tom Drew tom.drew@immediate.co.uk
Advertisement Manager
Sam Jones 0117 314 8847
sam.jones@immediate.co.uk
Subscriptions Director
Jacky Perales-Morris
Subscriptions Marketing Manager
Natalie Lawrence

PRODUCTION

Production Director Sarah Powell
Production Co-ordinator
Lily Owens-Crossman
Ad Co-ordinator Jade O'Halloran
Ad Designer Julia Young
Reprographics Rob Fletcher, Tony Hunt, Chris Sutcliffe

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CEO Tom Bureau

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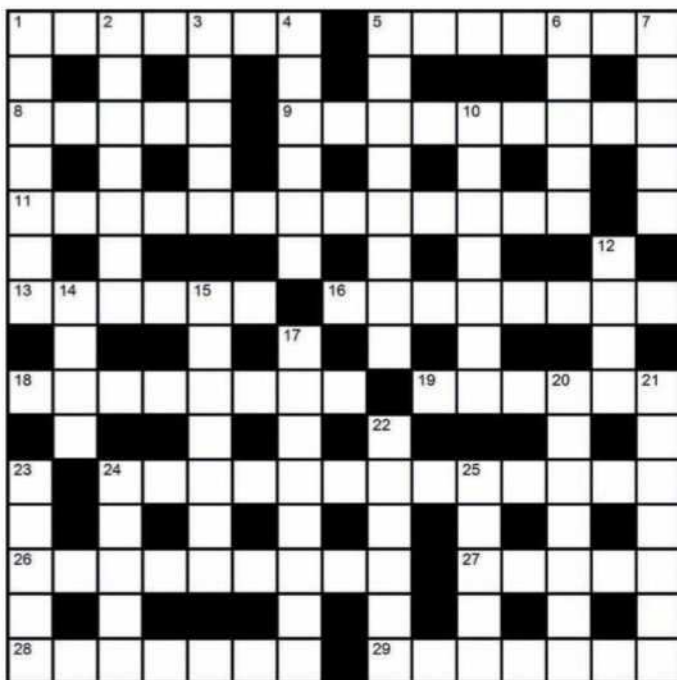
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CROSSWORD N° 57

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ACROSS

- 1** Term describing the indigenous peoples, cultures and languages of the Nile Valley (7)
5 ____ Revolution, another name for the Bolshevik uprising in Russia in the autumn of 1917 (7)
8 Actress Dunne or scientist Joliot-Curie, perhaps (5)
9 1956 children's book about a boy and his dog, later filmed by Walt Disney (3,6)
11 Kent town, once a noted stopping-place for pilgrims to Canterbury (13)
13 Edith ____ (1858-1924), author of books including *The Railway Children* (6)
16 ____ War, North African

independence conflict of 1954-62 (8)

- 18** "All right, I can see the broken eggs. Now where's this ____ of yours?" – Victor Serge, on the Russian Revolution (attributed) (8)
19 Cornish town, noted since the 1930s as an artists' colony (2,4)
24 *The ____*, 1850 novel by Nathaniel Hawthorne (7,6)
26 Kingdom ruled by Alexander the Great (356-23 BC) (9)
27 Historic city of Italy, sometimes called 'the Florence of the South' (5)
28 European country associated historically with the House of Habsburg (7)
29 "All hereditary government

is in its nature ____" – Thomas Paine, 1791 (7)

DOWN

- 1** Donald ____ (1936-2011), British criminal dubbed 'The Black Panther' (7)
2 Brother of Ophelia in Shakespeare's *Hamlet* (7)
3 District of Rome, famous for its Baroque fountain (5)
4 Middlesbrough-born footballer and football manager (1935-2004) (6)
5 Term used in history and geography for the Afro-Eurasian region (3,5)
6 Battle of the ____, major German offensive of 1944-45 (5)
7 ____ *Rides*, 1830 book by William Cobbett on agriculture and the countryside (5)
10 *The Importance Of Being ____*, Oscar Wilde play (7)
12 Connecticut university founded in 1701 (4)
14 1815 novel by Jane Austen (4)
15 Country with which the UK contested the so-called Cod Wars (7)
17 Fleet-footed huntress in Greek mythology (8)
20 ____ City, city-state ruled by the Pope and officially established by the Lateran Treaty (7)
21 Field of science in which John Hunter and Joseph Lister were leading figures (7)
22 Royal house of which Queen Anne was the last British monarch (6)
23 Pacific nation, part of an archipelago formerly known as the Navigator Islands (5)
24 Oliver ____ (1933-2015), British-born neurologist and author (5)
25 Leonhard ____ (1707-83), Swiss mathematician (5)

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SOLUTION N° 55



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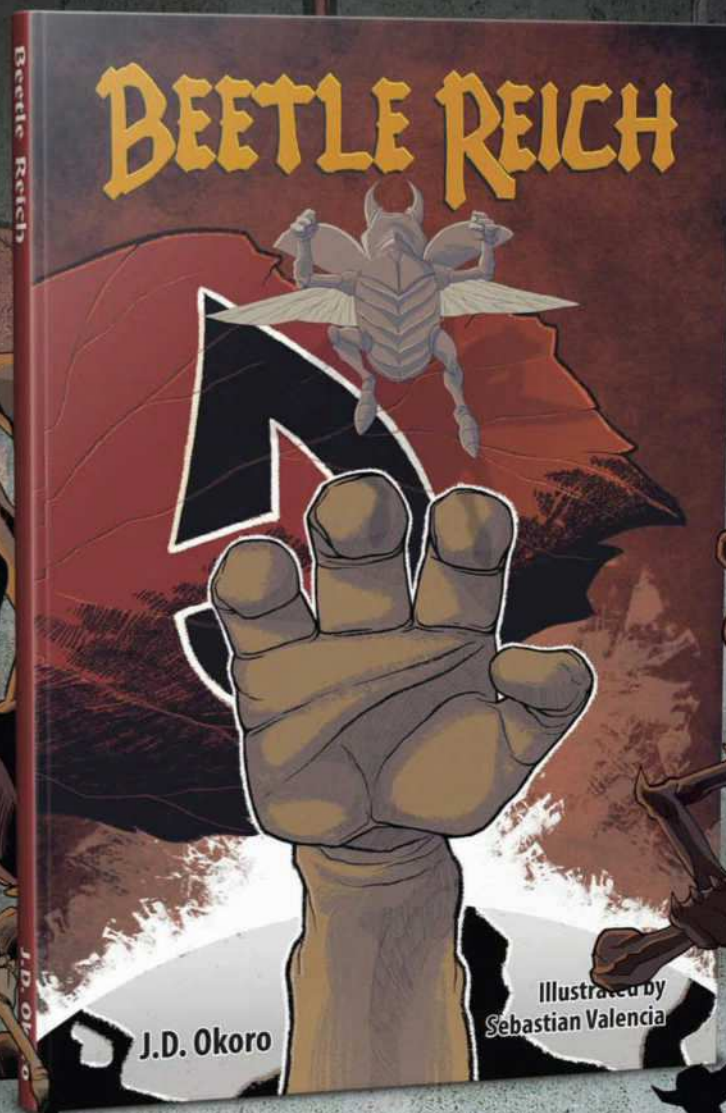
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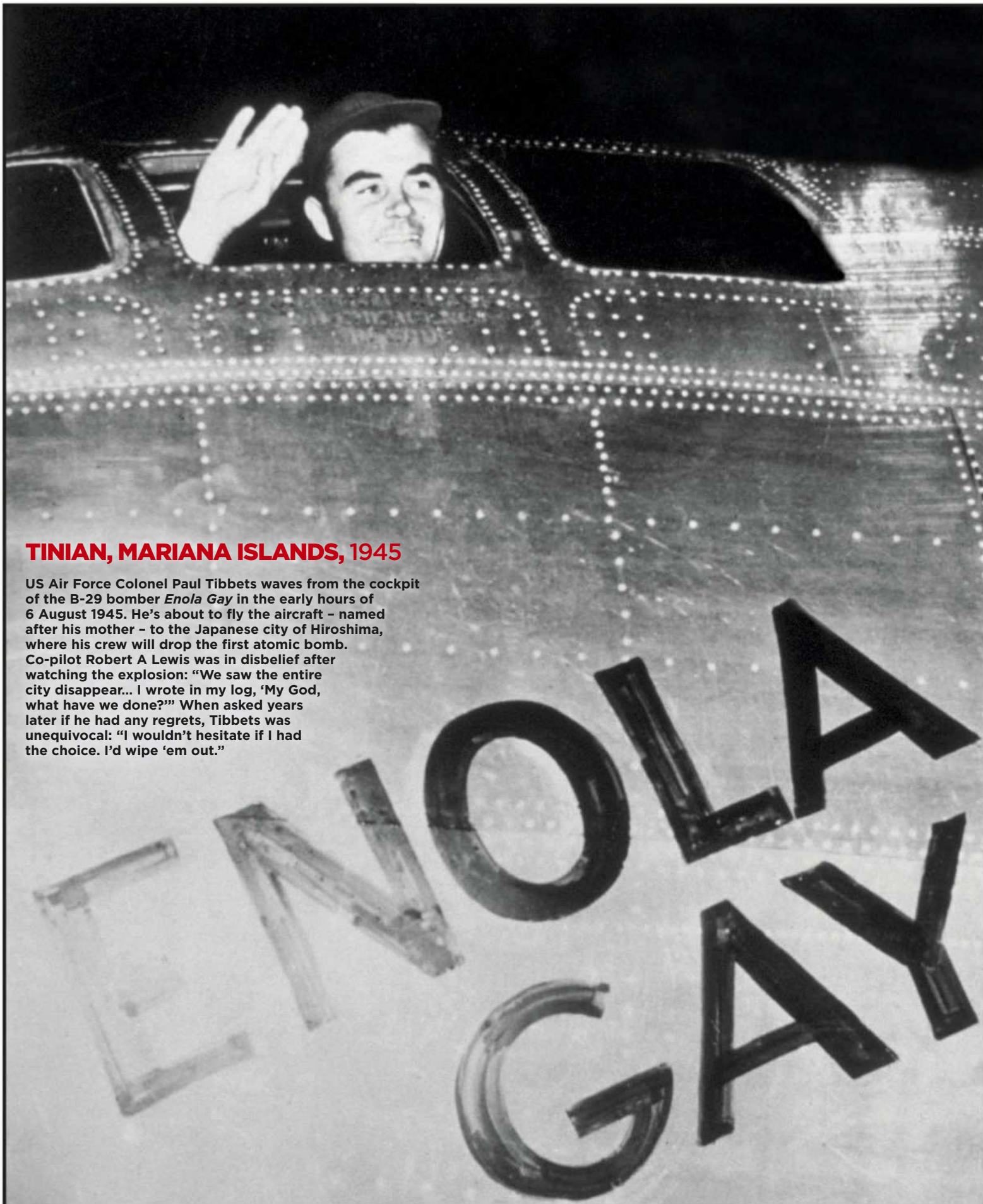
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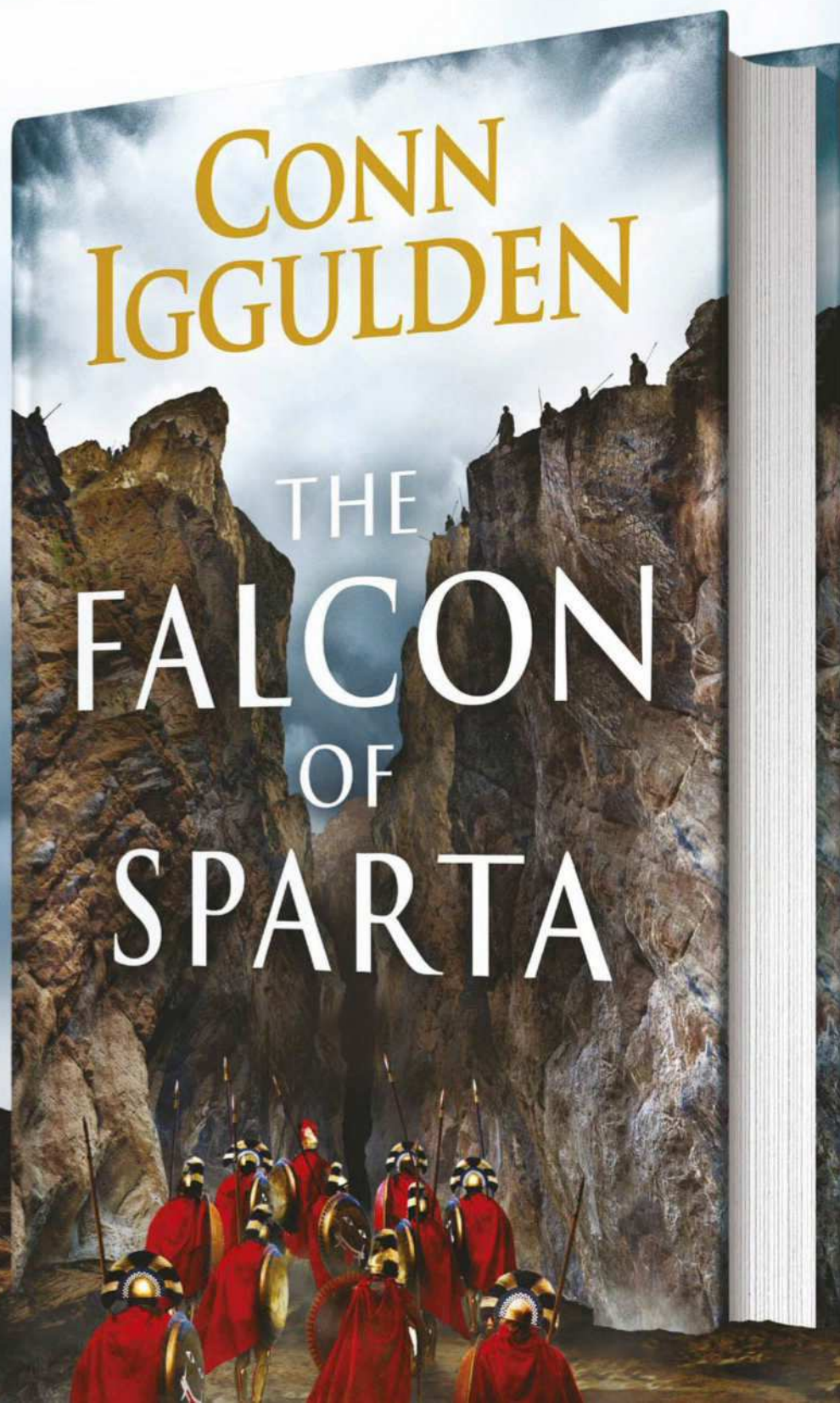
TINIAN, MARIANA ISLANDS, 1945

US Air Force Colonel Paul Tibbets waves from the cockpit of the B-29 bomber *Enola Gay* in the early hours of 6 August 1945. He's about to fly the aircraft - named after his mother - to the Japanese city of Hiroshima, where his crew will drop the first atomic bomb. Co-pilot Robert A Lewis was in disbelief after watching the explosion: "We saw the entire city disappear... I wrote in my log, 'My God, what have we done?'" When asked years later if he had any regrets, Tibbets was unequivocal: "I wouldn't hesitate if I had the choice. I'd wipe 'em out."

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